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•• ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

## Tower Views

by Clearway

### Of Thee We Sing Annually

### Who's Empire Is Which?

### McGuffey Still Carries On

¶ **July Fourth**—America's day of independence—celebrated with bonfires, fireworks, oratory and a general hegira from the meccas of marts to the regions of recreation—gives opportunity for reanalysis of the ideal of political freedom. Mostly the opportunity is grasped by the speechmakers, the rank and file of Americans being too busy enjoying themselves to indulge in much contemplation. However, from many a bunting-draped platform voices ring out to recall to present-day thought the price with which independence was secured and the price necessary for its maintenance.

• **And the theme** of most of these Independence Day orations (except where precedent is broken) is for constant vigilance against the encroachment of any radicalism that levels men down, coupled with an individual character development which would bring men up.

¶ **London**—Recognition of the basis of freedom is seen, too, in the speech of former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden before the American Society in London, when he praises America for its constancy in keeping humanity's goal constantly in sight and urges that both nations maintain the traditions "which are our joint inheritance." But behind his words commentators descry more criticism for the British Prime Minister than praise for the American tradition. Recognizing the aid to humanity of American "leadership" and "public declarations," Mr. Eden rather pointedly remarks that "for this we in this country, perplexed by immediate problems and grasping at temporary expedients, cannot be too grateful." But, however pointed that remark may be, he says more pointed things about co-operation so far as the world is concerned. Denying that American co-operation should ever mean "pulling British chestnuts out of the fire," he goes on to say that co-operation does mean, however, "that these two great people should be working for the same broad objectives, and that their attitude and approach . . . to world problems must be influenced to a large extent by the ideals and traditions which they share in common."

• **Inherent** in such words is the implication that the future welfare of humanity rests not with rulers or with races, but depends fundamentally on the common recognition and practice of the higher ethics.

¶ **Circus**—Lad-ees and gen-tul-men! The Greatest Show on Earth goes on! The great and only Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey, that stupendous, colossal, amazing agglomeration of thrills, features and feats of beauty and daring, which was forced to its winter quarters by a strike of some 1,600 employees, emerges once more into the sunlight. The big tents flare white beneath the sun! The brasses blare! The elephants are coming! And this takes place because Al G. Barnes Shows leases the older aggregation and proposes to combine the attractions. Step right up, Ladies and Gentlemen, and buy your tickets! • Whew! For a moment we were startled. Barnum & Bailey folding up? Why, we haven't had such a shock since the old Hippodrome closed down!

¶ **Treaty**—Any fancied independence of Manchukuo receives new light through a treaty just signed with Japan and Italy. Called "an accord among the governments of Italy, Japan and Manchukuo for regulating trade and payments thereto between Italy on one side and Japan and Manchukuo on the other," the wording reveals Japan and the "puppet state" linked as one. The Manchukuo Embassy, however, issues a statement declaring that the treaty "clarifies and consolidates the friendship which has existed between Italy and Manchukuo since 1937 when Italy preceded other powers in extending recognition to the new empire." • It's getting so that in this business of empire there's need for a new "Who's Who."

¶ **McGuffey**—Greenfield village, Henry Ford's museum of things American, boasts the old farmhouse, reconstructed, where the compiler of the McGuffey readers lived when it rested among the Pennsylvania hills. To this point converged last week the Federation of McGuffey Societies, and to this society Mr. Ford addressed himself the other day. Said he: "McGuffey was a great man. He taught Americans the simple things, the fundamentals young folks must master. Every page of his readers is interesting and worth while. The world needs more of McGuffey. Americans could do nothing better than to get back to McGuffey—get back to the simple things of life." • Aye! and go forward with them!

"A Subscriber" says that, willy-nilly.
He opposes our use of that word "illy."
We've used it freely as a hill-billy.
Now, doesn't that make us look silly!

# Spanish Factions' Accord On Withdrawals Forecast

### After British Plan to Reduce Volunteer Forces Is Accepted Commissions Would Be Sent to Count Numbers and Arrange for Departure—British Circles Find Loophole in Franco's Free-Port Plan

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—Early acceptance by Spanish Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco and the Spanish Government of a British plan to withdraw foreign volunteers from Spain was forecast today.

The prediction was heard as representatives of 27 countries assembled for a full session of the European non-Intervention Committee under Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary.

Upon adoption of the scheme, Great Britain will send a 70-page printed document detailing the project for withdrawing volunteers from Spain to both Spanish factions with the request for urgent consideration. The program for the withdrawal is:

As soon as the plan becomes operative, two Commissions will leave for Spain to count the number of volunteers on each side and make detailed arrangements for their departure from Spain.

When the numbers on each side are determined, a proportion will be established. When 10,000 have been withdrawn from the lesser side and a proportionately larger number from the greater side, belligerent rights will be granted both sides.

Camps will be established near seaports and withdrawal will take place at the rate of 500 men daily in ships chartered by the Non-Intervention Commission.

### Big Loopholes Left

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 5—The reply of the Insurgent Government of Spain—offering to establish an "immune port" in which British ships will be safe from bombing—apparently is not regarded here as going very far toward meeting the British protests.

Gen. Francisco Franco has offered to make Almeria a neutral port. But this, it is pointed out in informed circles here, does not fulfill the condition laid down by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain that there should be two such ports to serve the two divided portions of Republican Spain's territory.

[Almeria is on the Mediterranean, 150 miles east of Gibraltar and almost directly south of Madrid. It does not provide access to the other "island" of Republican territory around Barcelona, which is separated from the Madrid area by the wedge which the Insurgents have driven to the sea.]

Moreover General Franco's demand for an additional contraband list, including oil and lorries, to the armaments that are already excluded from shipments to Spain, when taken in conjunction with his claim that Spanish Government ports are legitimate military objectives for his bombers is looked upon in British official circles as practically amounting to asking in advance for those very belligerent rights which Britain has all along refused to concede.

The only encouraging feature is that actual bombings of British ships have for the moment ceased, though there is no guarantee of how long this may continue to be the case.

**Spanish and French Officials confer: Page 6.**

# Safety Education Moves On: N. Y. University Center Opens

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 5—The first national center for safety education in the United States is in operation at New York University this summer under a special grant of funds from the National Conservation Bureau for a comprehensive program of instruction, research, and information in problems of accident control. The bureau is maintained and administered by 61 stock casualty insurance companies, and the center will be supervised by its former Director of Education, Dr. Herbert J. Stack, with Dr. Frank S. Lloyd, Professor of Education at the university, as consultant.

The 1938-39 academic program will feature 24 research fellowships in safety education, stipends to range from $400 to $1,200 for graduate students enrolled in the university's School of Education.

Although the center has been planned primarily for the instruction of teachers, the work will be conducted on a scale to serve all types of personnel concerned with safe living, according to Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase.

**Need Emphasized**

"The tremendous toll in human suffering and economic waste which the hazards of modern living are taking has thoroughly demonstrated the need for more widespread efforts to control these hazards," the Chancellor said. "Education is one of the most potent tools we can employ."

Between 1922 and 1936, he continued, the teaching of safety in the schools had decreased the accident fatality rate in the age group of 5 to 14 years 15 per cent, and for all ages, 24 per cent, while the fatality toll for persons over 14 years of age had tripled. These statistics, he held, showed the need of "much more" safety education not only for students, but for men and women in all walks of life.

Ned H. Dearborn, Dean of the Division of General Education, said the center had its further premise in the facts that 26 States and more than 100 cities already have published courses in safety, that this phase of education will be the source of the 1940 yearbook of the American Association of School Administrators, that at least 5000 high schools in the Nation were giving driving instruction in some form, and that many States, including New York, now require the teaching of safety in public schools.

**New Methods Sought**

"The thorough preparation of teachers of safety," he continued, "now requires concentration on efforts to find and introduce new methods and technics. For that reason fellows appointed in the University's new program of safety education will be expected to supplement their courses with field work in various cities and with research along practical lines, their studies to be published and, along with other information in safety education, to be made available for general use."

Study emphasis at the center will embrace materials and methods of teaching safety education in elementary, secondary, and vocational schools; safety in athletics and recreation; organization and administration of safety education, curriculum building, essentials of industrial accident prevention, and driver training.

The University center has evolved a standardized course in driving skill which will be adapted to safety instruction in 40 universities and colleges this summer. The test run was a side street off Washington Place, Manhattan, where 25 dual-control sedans furnished by the Pontiac Motor Car Division of General Motors to the American Automobile Association for driving training, were the practice motorcars.

White lines had been painted on the asphalt and portable stanchions marked the course for the backing and filling, weaving in and out, diagonal and curb parking and gear shifting. Students were all teachers or directors of safety in schools and public departments from many states.

# British Cyclists Fight Rules

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Organizations representing the interests of 12,000,000 cyclists in this country are planning a national fight against recommendations of the Transport Advisory Council for the regulation of cycling.

The Council's recommendations include:

Compulsory use of cycle tracks.

Red rear lights in addition to reflectors.

Prohibition of riding more than two abreast.

Identity discs on all machines.

Opposition to the Council's report is being organized through the National Committee on Cycling, which represents all organized cyclists, and includes representatives of traders and manufacturers.

Cyclists feel that the aim of the recommendations is to keep down the number of bicycles on the roads. This number is increasing steadily each month and, although no official total has ever been registered, is believed to top the 12,000,000 mark.

Cyclists are being advised to inform their member of Parliament that he can count on active hostility in future if he does not oppose these measures should they come before the House.

Inside Parliament itself a group of sympathetic M. P.'s is being gathered together to form the nucleus of opposition.

With regard to red rear lights the recommendation was that "the value to all of a rear light on cycles is so great as to outweigh the consideration of trouble and cost to the cyclist."

This verdict is particularly disputed by cyclists. Pedestrians, too, through the Pedestrians Association, announce themselves against it.

"We believe," declared Mr. Robert Williamson, the Hon. Secretary to the National Committee on Cycling, "that efficient reflectors are quite as good as rear lights. The trouble has been that inefficient reflectors of foreign origin have been put on the market on a large scale. We would like to see reflectors conforming to a national standard made compulsory."

It is over the question of cycle paths, however, that main opposition arises. Although some cyclists believe special roads valuable, the great majority refuse to admit that they have any real use.

It is pointed out that three out of four mishaps involving bicycles occur at cross roads, where cycle tracks are not possible.

"We respectfully suggest," the National Committee declares, "that the Minister of Transport should deposit the Report in the nearest convenient pigeon hole and forget about it."

# Crated Castle Seeks a Site

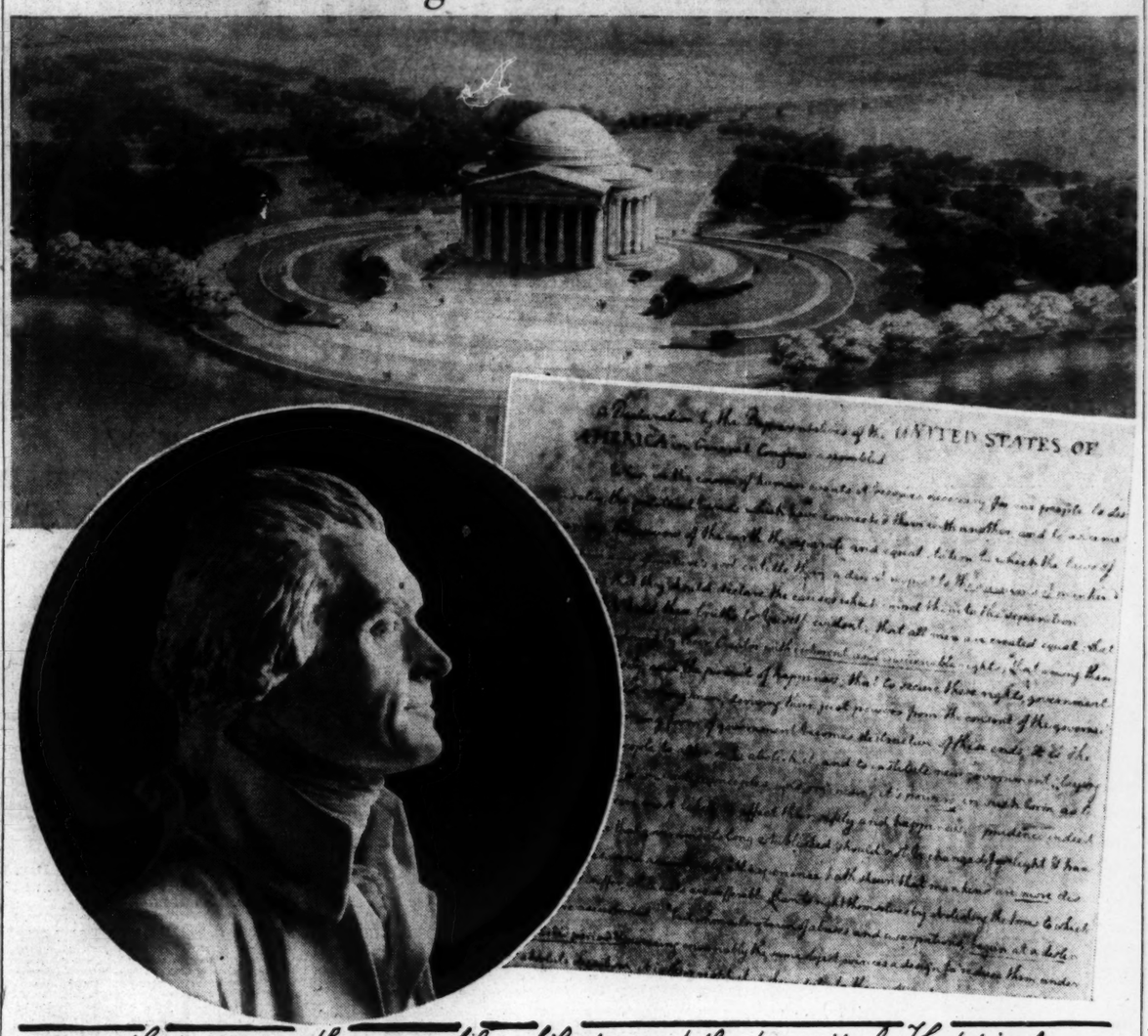
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MACCLESFIELD, Eng.—The remains of a 15th century Macclesfield castle which provided shelter for King Henry in 1496 are stored away in packing cases in a corporation yard here.

Four years ago the castle was pulled down to make way for a multiple store; each piece was carefully numbered to facilitate the task of re-erection on another site. So far the castle Preservation Committee has been unable to find an alternative location.

Concerts have been organized in an endeavor to raise sufficient money to meet the cost of re-erection, but a suggestion that the remains should be re-erected in one of the town's parks has fallen through.

## *Nation Building Memorial to Honor Jefferson*



*"****, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.*****

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

**Building to Complete Patriotic Triangle**

Upper—Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Which Will Be Erected on Tidal Basin in Washington, Resembling Structures of the Greatest Period of Roman Classic Architecture, Admired by Jefferson Himself, the Building Was Designed by the Late John Russell Pope, One of the Greatest of All Architects. Lower Left—Bust of Jefferson by Jean-Antoine Houdon. Lower Right—Facsimile of the Jefferson Autograph Draft of the Declaration of Independence

# Canada to Aid Home-Building In Recovery

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, July 5—Legislation to aid recovery by giving impetus to the building industry through a system of Government loans, and a public works program stressing conservation and the development of Canada's natural resources, emerged as the major legislative achievements of the third session of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

# U. S. Constitution Acclaimed As Model World Covenant

By Donald O. J. Messenger

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 5—Safeguarding the independence of the peoples of the world through sacrificing certain sovereign rights of independent states, was the keynote of the Independence Day discussions and lectures at the New England Institute of International Relations, now in session on the Wellesley College campus.

Far Eastern problems had occupied much of the attention of the Institute in its first week, but yesterday, with the arrival of Dr. William Arnold-Forster, interest for the second and final week began to center on the European situation and League of Nations problems.

Dr. Arnold-Forster, member of the Executive Committee of the British League of Nations Union, in two lectures and in round-table discussions, stressed the significance of Independence Day in relation to the growth of the idea of collective security. The United States Constitution, he declared, was in many ways a model for a covenant between sovereign powers of the world today.

**Constitution Hailed**

In it the 13 newly independent States agreed to sacrifice such rights as the maintenance of independent armies and to entrust the common defense to the Federal authority. They also agreed to submit all differences between themselves to a central judicial court and to abide by its decisions.

It was natural under these circumstances, he said, that an American President should have been at the head of the movement to establish a League of Nations.

Dr. Arnold-Forster himself was a delegate to the Versailles Peace Conference, he stated, but he resigned when he recognized the probable aftereffects of the feelings of bitterness against the Central Powers which were being written into the treaty.

Use of a portion of the war debts owed the United States by European nations, to finance interchange of students, teachers and others—as is being done in the case of the Boxer Indemnity Fund—was advocated at an afternoon round table by Dr. Lawrence Doggett, President Emeritus of the International Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield, Mass. The plan was warmly indorsed by Dr. Arnold-Forster and unanimously approved by those present when the first draft of a resolution on the subject, addressed to Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was read.

The resolution is to be signed this evening by those attending another round table. Copies are to be taken back by many members to the colleges and groups which they represent. Another copy is to be sent to the National Peace Conference with a request that it be submitted to member organizations for their possible action.

"We believe" said the first draft, "that in any settlement of debts due the United States Government either from her allies in the World War or from the European countries designated Relief Countries by by Former President Hoover, a portion of the funds should be used to provide for interchange between the countries involved, of students, instructors and other persons in a

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

# Tribute Planned To Spokesman Of American Liberty

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 5—A circular building with an eight-column portico, situated on the shores of the tidal basin in Washington and conceived as a memorial to Thomas Jefferson, is fast emerging from an architect's dream into an organized plan here. Backed by a Federal appropriation of $500,000—voted only last month by Congress as the initial sum of a $3,000,000 grant for such a structure of commemoration—the work is going forward in the offices of the late John Russell Pope under direction of his surviving partners, Daniel P. Higgins and Otto R. Eggers.

Since 1925 an earnest group of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## *The Champion*

Wide World

**Frank Santo**

Of Throop, Pa., Who Was Crowned Marbles King at the Conclusion of the National Marbles Tournament at Wildwood, N. J., on July 1. Frank Is in the Eighth Grade in the Throop Public Schools

# Wings Over Many Oceans

DARWIN, Australia, July 5 (AP)—The Imperial Airways liner Challenger landed here July 3 on the inaugural trip of a direct England-to-Australia flying boat service.

Twelve passengers who had taken off from Southampton June 26 were aboard. They left England in the flying boat Cordelia and transferred to the Challenger at Singapore.

The Challenger was damaged in a float in Darwin harbor when a refuelling tanker drifted against it, necessitating a 24-hour delay before resumption of the journey to Sydney.

### German Test Flights

BERLIN, July 5 (AP)—Lufthansa, the German air line, announced yesterday that it would conduct weekly experimental transatlantic flights between Lisbon, Portugal, and New York via the Azores from mid-July until the end of October.

Germany has been given approval by both Portugal and the United States.

Junkers four-motored planes designed for ocean travel will fly once in each direction weekly.

The flights are intended to show that Germany is technically ready to open a regular fast air mail service over the North Atlantic.

### Hughes Ends First Leg

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Howard Hughes, millionaire motion-picture producer and sportsman from California, is in town wearing a brown felt hat which has seen better days, and presently he intends to fly to Paris just for the experience of flying to Paris.

Whether he will go on around the world, he says, depends on how things look when he gets to Europe.

Mr. Hughes drifted onto Floyd Bennett Airport in his two-motored transport ship last night after a leisurely, one-stop hop across the continent from Burbank, Calif.

Flying with Mr. Hughes are Glenn Odenkirk, flight engineer who has been in charge of extended preparations for the 3,650-mile New York-Paris crossing; Lieut. Tom Thurlow, designer of a new type drift indicator for use over water; Richard Stoddart, builder of the plane's elaborate transmitter for voice and code; Harry Connor, navigator, and Dale Power, assistant flight engineer.

The ground crew of Carl Tiedemann, Gus Sidel, and Stanley Bell will work over the ship before the ocean hop.

### Flight by Russian Women

MOSCOW, July 5 (AP) — Three women lieutenants in the Soviet Air Force flew a seaplane 1,498 miles nonstop across Russia July 3 in 10 hours, 33 minutes.

Paulina Osipenko, pilot, was accompanied by Vera Lomaka and Mirena Raskova. They flew from Sevastopol over the Black Sea to Archangel on the White Sea.

Thus the Soviet Union was spanned northward and eastward within six days. Vladimir Kokimaki flew nonstop 4,300 miles from Moscow to Vladivostok in 24 hours early in the week.

**See Ellsworth expedition story on Page 11.**

# 50,000 'Mislay' Security

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—The Social Security Board, which has listed nearly 40,000,000 persons in its files, has learned something about the carelessness of Americans.

Board attachés said that lost or worn-out cards are replaced at the rate of 50,000 a month.

And not all the cards are merely lost or mislaid. Many requests for replacements explain that the little card wore out while being carried around in a coat pocket.

Board field offices generally make the replacement quickly if the card holder is able to identify himself properly. If you are one of the 470,000 John Smiths in the Social Security files, the key to your identification probably is your mother's maiden name.

# Purge Falters: Is President's Drive Doomed?

### Move to Halt Election of Van Nuys Slows Down in Indiana

### Straw in Wind?

### Campaign to Oust Roosevelt Foes Seems to Falter in Other States

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 5 — The great New Deal "purge" to eliminate in the Democratic primaries Senators and other prominent candidates who have opposed the President, is running into increasingly heavy weather. Even before President Roosevelt starts on his transcontinental swing, there is some evidence the purge is petering out.

Most striking sign to date is the decision of the Democratic powers-that-be in Indiana to permit the renomination on the Party ticket of Senator Frederick Van Nuys. Senator Van Nuys was one of the leading opponents of the President's court plan. He was one of the inner circle of no more than a half dozen who led the strategy against the bill. On other issues, he has been increasingly critical of the New Deal. For months it has been assumed he was marked down for the most forceful opposition in his effort to seek re-election from Indiana. Indeed, it had been assumed the Democratic nomination for him would be out of the question, and he already was going through the laborious procedure of circulating independent nominating petitions. The dominant McNutt organization in Indiana, headed by Frank McHale, National Committeeman, and Gov. M. Clifford Townsend, were supposed to head the committee to "purge" Senator Van Nuys from public life.

**Peace Talk Heard**

But for a week or more, talk of peace has been in the air. And now an exchange of telegrams between Governor Townsend and Senator Van Nuys is made public, in which the Senator is virtually proffered the Democratic nomination. Many private pourparlers preceded the telegrams, so it can probably be assumed that Senator Van Nuys is assured the regular Democratic nomination. Senator Sherman Minton, the strongly New Deal junior Senator from Indiana, has indicated that if Senator Van Nuys is renominated by the Party in their State convention on July 12, he will support him.

So the "purge" in Indiana has washed out, according to all present indications. The "purge" already was dropped in Missouri; it seems to be waning in numerous other states where strong New Deal candidates have not come forward to oppose insurgent Democratic Senators; and where capable opposition leaders are in the field, they are not making particular progress.

Upshot of the situation is that when the President sets out on his westward swing, he will find few places to recommend the choice between "conservatives" and "liberals" that he mentioned in his last national radio chat.

**Where Is Purge?**

The Indiana peace exchange between McNutt organization leaders and Senator Van Nuys indicates a divergence of the Hoosier group from the extreme New Dealers in Washington. It is clear that Paul V. McNutt himself, still in the Philippines, sees no motive in making his organization a disciplinary force against Democrats who opposed the Supreme Court plan last year. He is looking forward to the race for the 1940 nomination, and naturally does not wish to alienate a substantial wing of the Party in retaliation for attitudes last year in a "war" which the President said to the Nation has actually been won.

The decision to renominate Senator Van Nuys, if it is effective, is, therefore, very significant. In the list of court bill opponents who must run for re-election this year, he is probably the most important. Now he seems about to come back within the regular Party organization, like Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, who has received President Roosevelt's approving support after an

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# Picketing of Store Banned, Union Makes It City-Wide

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 5—An unprecedented campaign of picketing, city-wide in extent, and employing every device from airplanes to roller skates, is being executed here today by the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor in order to advertise a strike against the Busch Jewelry Company chain.

Enjoined by Supreme Court Justice Salvatore A. Cotillo from picketing in front of the Busch stores, the strikers have substituted general picketing throughout the city. Over the holidays, this extended through the uptown and downtown sections, lined up on baseball fields, at ferry slips and docks and even chartered airplanes to drop circulars on Coney Island and Jones Beach. Three hundred participated yesterday, but Harry Sacher, attorney for the United Retail Employees' Association and the United Optical Workers' Union, the unions involved, announced the number would be increased to 3,000 before the week was over and that airplanes, bicycles, roller skates and automobiles would be employed to cover the city.

**Defiance Charged**

Bernard Phillips, attorney for the company, characterized the action as the most brazen defiance of a Court injunction on record, and has announced that he would seek contempt of court warrants against the union officials and members. Mr. Sacher insisted the general picketing was no violation of the court order against picketing in front of the Busch stores, and constituted the legitimate exercise of free speech.

Justice Cotillo's injunction permanently enjoining the unions from picketing the Busch stores, on the grounds that the picketing had been illegal in its violence, has already become a celebrated test of the recent anti-injunction laws, both Federal and State. Justice Cotillo took the unusual step Saturday of issuing a public defense of his injunction, contending that the New York State Quinn-Neustein Anti-Injunction Law does not forbid an injunction to restrain picketing which is violent or disruptive of the public peace. He argued that it was a mistake to assume that anti-injunction laws, no matter how liberal, permit unbounded license in the matter of picketing.

**Union's Reply**

Mr. Sacher in a reply yesterday denied that Justice Cotillo was justified in restraining peaceful picketing, implying that if there had been violations, the court should proceed against those actions separately, and not enjoin all picketing of this company forever.

For three days after the Justice issued his injunction, picketing was continued in defiance of the order. On the third day 12 pickets, including two officials of the unions, were arraigned before the Justice for contempt of court charges. Proceedings were adjourned against the defendants until the September session of the Appellate Division, provided the pickets were withdrawn within a half hour from the stores. This was done, and city-wide picket programs devised.

# Coal Operator Denies Saying Safety Bought

LONDON, Ky., July 5 (AP)—A coal operator denied from the witness stand in the anti-labor conspiracy trial yesterday that he had told an F. B. I. agent his company made payments to the Harlan County Coal Operators Association for "protection."

The defense witness, A. F. Whitfield, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer of the Clover Fork Coal Company, explained he "might have said" the company paid for mine "safety" and other advantages the Association obtained for its members.

Mr. Whitfield, not a defendant also testified he had received a threat against his life. He was the third operator to do so.

A miner testified he received a note threatening he would be shot if he returned to work during a strike in September, 1935. The witness, E. K. Bennett, said the note was signed "the Bell County Committee" and threatened him with shooting if he did not "stay off the hill till the strike is settled."

Yesterday's session was the first of the eighth week of the trial in which 17 corporations and 40 individuals are accused of criminal conspiracy to deprive miners in the southeastern Kentucky fields of Wagner Labor Act benefits. Under order of Federal Judge Church Ford, night sessions began last night.

Mr. Whitfield also testified that company miners once demonstrated in protesting employment of union miners.

Three Kentucky Cardinal Coal Corporation employees testified they had never heard any of the "bosses" mention the union; that they were or had been union members and they knew of no discrimination against themselves or others for union memberships.

# New Pension Bill Support Reported

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—Thomas E. Boorde, President of the General Welfare Federation of America, said yesterday that 102 members of the House had agreed to support revised legislation for old-age pensions for persons over 60 years of age.

The new bill contains amendments offered by Representative Gerald J. Boileau (Progressive) of Wisconsin calling for a gross income tax of 2 per cent to finance the pensions, Mr. Boorde said. He estimated the pensions would average $50 monthly.

# The Camera Views the News

Wide World

**After All, There's Only One Coney Island**

This view of the crowded beach at the famous resort off the south shore of Long Island, New York, shows that it has lost none of its old-time popularity. A million persons flocked there on July 3 to start the celebration of Independence Day. It is estimated that 2,740,000 holiday-makers visited the 10 resorts in the area, leaving many of New York's streets almost deserted.

# Sky Population Of Myth Paraded At Planetarium

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 5—July has brought a cosmic circus to the Hayden Planetarium "sky" in a wonderful aggregation of the beasts and beings of mythology. The display outlines the constellations of legend in the exact positions of the stars as the earth makes its daily revolution. Thus, Taurus, the Bull, sweeps across the man-made heavens, while Orion, hunting dogs at heel, stands ready to slay it with his cudgel. Casseopeia, the Ethiopian queen, and her daughter, Andromeda, gaze upon Perseus, who holds the head of Medusa in his hand.

Browsing in space, millions of light years away, is Pegasus, winged horse of Perseus. Other performers are Archer with his bow, Aquarius, the water carrier; the Gemini, and the Goatherd. The parade brings also the Serpent, the Lynx, the Great Bear, the Lion, the Fox, the Fishes, the Scorpion and the Ram.

The show was made possible through photographs of the various star fields of the sky from the Planetarium, drawings of which were made and rephotographed for projection by the lighting arrangements of the usual program.

# *Police Sergeant Solves Egg Poser*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TRENTON, N. J., July 5—The mystery about the respective priority of the chickens and the eggs again baffled persons here as 2,000 puzzled police recruits found it included in a modified form, in examination questions for State police vacancies.

Sergeant John Mitchell of police headquarters, solved it not because he was from Yale or Princeton, but just "a graduate of the school of hard knocks."

The problem posed beside this question mark in the prospective troopers' test was: If a chicken and a half laid an egg and a half in a a day and a half, how many eggs would six chickens lay in seven days.

The answer is 28, and "not so tough" to figure, according to the Sergeant, who solved it this way:

"You have one and one-half hens, one and one-half eggs, one and one-half days. One hen lays one egg in a day and a half; that means she lays two-thirds of an egg a day. So it follows that six hens will lay 12-thirds eggs a day. In seven days those six hens will lay 84-thirds eggs. That equals 28."

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Acme

**Fit for a King**

The new high-speed royal barge is pictured as it underwent trials off Portsmouth, England, recently. The barge is being put into condition for use by the King and Queen at the review of the fleet at Weymouth. The boat has a length of 40 feet and is capable of a speed of 30 knots.

# Long-Time Operator Retires From Postal

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 5—After 46 years of service, Thomas N. Powers, the Morse operator who telegraphed to the world William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech in 1896, closed his desk for the last time at the Postal Telegraph System offices here and went home to tend his gardeh.

Mr. Powers' service has spanned the evolution of the telegraph to the mechanical printers which handle 90 per cent of today's wire traffic. The sound of the telegraph key is such music to him, indeed, that he has always kept one on his desk since he became General Traffic Superintendent for Postal in 1923. Now, however, he is going to leave his key and sounder behind, he said, and put in his time with that half acre of garden he owns in Ridgewood, N. J.

Mr. Powers himself was responsible for some of the new-era change in telegraphy, and he early won the reputation of being among the first to establish telegraph connection with the outside world from areas isolated by floods, cyclones, and blizzards.

# Youth Congress For Olympic Games Shift

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 5 (AP)—The American Youth Congress was on record today as opposing the holding of the 1940 Olympic games in Japan.

Delegates to the Congress' national conference recommended an international campaign to move the games to "some other country with more peaceful intentions."

The Congress also went on record to support the Kellogg-Briand Pact to renounce war.

# Heavy Toll Reported In Japanese Storms

TOKYO, July 5 (AP)—Domei (Japanese news agency) in belated reports today of damage during two days of storms and earthquakes last week listed 120 persons killed and missing and 60,000 homes damaged at Kobe.

The total number of fatalities from the storms was brought to more than 300.

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**Honored by Navy for Bravery**

Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is shown pinning the Navy Cross on Fireman First Class John L. Lodge for his action during the bombing and sinking of the gunboat Panay by the Japanese. Lodge carried Jim Marshall, injured magazine writer, to Wuhu, a distance of 17 miles.

# NLRB Three Years Old; Handles 14,832 Cases

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board, three years old tomorrow, announced last night that it had handled 14,832 cases.

Of these, 11,180 had been closed on June 1 of this year, 55 per cent by agreement of employer and worker, Sixteen per cent were dismissed, 24 per cent withdrawn, and 5 per cent, or 566 cases, reached formal proceedings and eventual court review.

# *Time Locks to Protect Currency Incinerator*

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—New incinerators with time locks are being installed here to destroy worn-out paper money and redeemed securities of the United States Treasury.

The locks will be set in such a way that the paper will be completely destroyed before the incinerators can be opened. The idea is to prvent anyone from rescuing the valuables from the flames and making off with them.

# Safety Code for Children Drafted in South Carolina

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A ten-point safety program for children, designed to protect South Carolina's youngsters against the hazards of traffic, and typical of the precautionary measures being taken throughout the State, was presented recently by Walter Y. Hosier, Safety Director of the Carolina Motor Club, which is sponsoring the drive.

The ten safety points stressed by Mr. Hosier follow:

"1. I will not hang on the back of trucks, busses, automobiles, or horse-drawn vehicles while skating.

"2. I will not hang on the back of trucks, busses, automobiles, or horse-drawn vehicles while riding a bicycle.

"3. I will not play basketball, football, basketball, or roll hoops on or near the streets or highways.

"4. I will not run or walk across a street in the middle of the block unless there is a safety zone in the block (which I agree to use), but I will cross streets only at the corners, and then never when the light is red.

"5. I will never walk in the middle of the streets or on the highway if there is any other place provided for me to walk; but if I am forced to walk on the streets or highways I will always walk facing oncoming traffic, and I will always step off the street or highway to let the traffic pass.

"6. When I ride the school busses to and from school, I will be at the bus stop on time. When I get on the bus I will not talk to the driver of the bus, nor make unnecessary noises, but immediately take my seat. On the way home I shall conduct myself as a good crusader, and when I get off the bus I will not play on or near the highway. Should I live across the highway, I will walk, never run, across the highway.

"7. I promise not to stand on the side of the highway or "hitch-hike" (beg rides), and not to steal rides on the back of trucks, busses, automobiles or wagons.

"8. When I get off a streetcar or bus, before I go across the street, I will look in both directions, and if traffic is clear, I will walk, not run, to the other side.

"9. I will not climb telephone, telegraph or electric light poles. I will not climb any tree that has a wire of any kind running through it. I will not play alongside of railroad tracks. I will remove all unsafe things around my home that may injure my friends, the members of my family, or myself.

"10. At all times I pledge to think and act safely myself and to try and help other to be safe by showing them that I am a good crusader of safety. In keeping my pledge and when I can I will tell others how to be safety-minded. . . . Every day in every way I'll be safe in my thoughts, words, and deeds."

# Two Admit Racket Guilt

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 2—Campaign promises of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey to clear up the Snyder racket murder stands virtually fulfilled today as a result of confessions obtained from the Goldis brothers.

William (Wolfie") Goldis and his brother, Morris, pleaded guilty to first degree manslaughter when they were arraigned yesterday with two other labor racketeers before Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora on an indictment charging them with the murder four years ago of William Snyder. Mr. Snyder was the President of the Teamsters, Truckmen, Chauffeurs, and Helpers Union, Local 138. The other two under indictment are Sam Schorr and Max Silverman.

Assistant District Attorney Barent Ten Eyck recommended to Justice Pecora that the pleas be accepted, and the Justice said he would render his decision July 15 after all the data had been studied. The crime to which the Goldis brothers pleaded guilty carries a sentence of from 10 to 20 years.

Mr. Ten Eyck told Justice Pecora he was convinced that the Goldis brothers had offered their co-operation to the people in good faith, and added they had already been of assistance to the State.

The Goldis brothers were exonerated of the murder charge four years ago, and Mr. Dewey, as Special Rackets Prosecutor, charged there was intimidation of witnesses, when some of these at the trial repudiated their alleged identification of the defendants.

Silverman fled New York when Mr. Dewey took over the office of district attorney, but was arrested in Los Angeles, and last September brought back to New York to serve a short term on a racketeer charge.

# Deck Roadways In N. Y. Drive Plan

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 5—Revision details for the construction of Manhattan's $55,000,000 East River Drive, which is to reclaim the waterfront within the next two years, have been formally released by Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan. The new designs have solved difficulties in the plan which originally called for a costly tunnel to carry the roadway underneath the exclusive Sutton Place property between Fifty-seventh and Sixtieth Streets, and for diversion of traffic back to the City streets at Carl Schurz Park.

The solution is to be double-decked roadways which will carry traffic around the narrow shelving corners with avoidance of any bottleneck features, giving an unbroken outlook on the East River from the Manhattan bridge in the downtown city to the Tri-borough bridge at the north.

Economies feature the new plans, for the Sutton Place improvement was made possible by the co-operation of property owners. Portions of the highway already are finished and its completion will open to motorists a high-speed road of maximum safety encircling Manhattan's waterfronts. Simultaneous expansion of park lands on the East River side will improve the outlook for large neighborhoods in hitherto neglected portions of the borough.

# Religious Bodies Urge Charity Aid

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 5—Religious conventions and assemblies, representing nearly 8,000,000 communicants, have endorsed the National Stewardship Convention to be held in Chicago next November by the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery, it was announced here. The Committee, in association with church, educational and welfare agencies and the Golden Rule Foundation, is seeking more adequate support for eleemosynary bodies.

This public contribution should be at least three per cent instead of the present 2.033 per cent, Charles V. Vickrey, President of the Golden Rule group told a meeting of the committee last Thursday. The movement, he said, was simply calling on the American citizen for "regular, systematic giving, aiming at the Scriptural tithe of the 15 per cent which is exempted from taxation by the Government if given to philanthropy."

# Temperance Gains In Netherlands

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AMSTERDAM — Temperance in the Netherlands is making progress, judged by the sharp decline in the consumption of alcoholic beverages, especially beer. Since 1930, the receipts of the beer excise duties went down from 16,000,000 florins (about £1,778,000 at present rates of exchange) a year to 8,000,000 florins. Today there is consumed only about a third of the amount of beer drunk in the early part of the twentieth century. The temperance movement among labor, increased popularity of sport, and improved social and housing conditions are held chiefly responsible for this change.

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# Chamberlain and Eden in 'Debate'

### Former Foreign Secretary praises U. S. Policy and by inference criticizes British Premier

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—American foreign policy was praised and British policy criticized by inference last night by Anthony Eden, speaking at the annual Fourth of July dinner of the American Society of London.

The former Foreign Secretary declared his plea for better Anglo-American co-operation did not mean that "the United States should be asked or expected to pull British chestnuts out of the fire, although there are beginning to be quite a few chestnuts that concern us both."

Mr. Eden said the British Government was "grasping at temporary expedients," a statement interpreted as a criticism of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policy of dealing with dictators which resulted in Mr. Eden's resignation, Feb. 20.

"Statesmen of the United States have rendered invaluable service by their leadership and by their public declarations in recent years," he said.

"They have never lost sight of the goal toward which through all the conflicting currents of the modern world humanity must steadily be striving.

"For this we in this country, perplexed by immediate problems and grasping at temporary expedients, cannot be too grateful. To lose sense of the objective is the greatest of political calamities.

"Believing as we both do in Constitutional Government, in freedom of the individual and in racial and religious tolerance, it is inevitable that our aim in world politics should be establishment of international order in which nations large and small can freely co-operate in commerce and in politics for the enrichment of international life."

Mr. Eden declared Anglo-American co-operation does not mean identical policies or an identical outlook but "it does mean this:

"These two great peoples should be working for the same objective—the approach of both of them to world problems must be influenced to a large extent by the ideals and the traditions which they share in common."

United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, who returned only yesterday from a short visit in America, reported a business improvement at home.

"Our country, I am happy to report to you, is reviving from her economic difficulties, but only the future course of the world can determine whether that revival will be of a permanent nature," he said.

"In the United States, at any rate, the psychological elements which held us so strongly in their depressing grip last winter are tending to disappear."

## Netherlands Groups Divide Peace Prize

*Special to The Monitor*

The Hague

The Wateler Peace Prize of 1938, amounting to 25,000 florins ($14,000), will be granted one half to the Oecumenical Society in the Netherlands and one half to the Netherlands Youth Hostels Association.

The Oecumenical Society was recognized for promotion of spiritual rapprochement between peoples, while the Hostels were seen as a powerful agency for promotion of international understanding among youth.

The Wateler Peace Prize was established by Mr. J. G. D. Wateler, late Director of the Orange-Nassau Mortgage Bank.

### Prime Minister says his first duty is to keep peace but warns that Britain will fight

KETTERING, Eng., July 5 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told 15,000 cheering fellow Conservatives at a party rally here that "we would fight again" if there were no other way of preserving "our liberties."

He said first, however, that it was his "prime duty to strain every nerve to avoid repetition of the great war in Europe."

Mr. Chamberlain explained his Government's position on the question of repeated Spanish Insurgent bombings of British merchant ships. He said Gen. Francisco Franco's explanation was that his ships flew so high when they dropped bombs on Spanish Government ports that they could not possibly deliberately attack British ships in them.

**Difficult to Reconcile**

"I must admit," Mr. Chamberlain said, "that I find it a little difficult to reconcile that explanation with some of the facts which are known to us, but perhaps after all Franco's airmen do not always rigidly adhere to their instructions."

The Prime Minister said he was not going to take the chance of plunging the Nation into war because some British ships took the risk of trading in Spain to make huge profits.

"I feel it is my duty," he said, "to strain every nerve to avoid repetition of the Great War in Europe, and I cannot believe anyone who is not blinded by party prejudice could fail to agree with me."

He spoke of the "horrible barbarities inflicted either wittingly or unwittingly" in China and Spain, and declared, "I wonder whether since the world began it has ever seen such a spectacle of human madness and folly."

Unless the Spanish war is ended, Mr. Chamberlain said, Europe will remain on the brink of war. He sought to calm concern over Britain's vulnerability in case of another European conflict.

He said Britain's gigantic rearmament was sufficient peace anchorage for the world, adding "it is quite a mistake to suppose that public opinion has no effect even in countries which are governed by dictators."

**Ready to Mediate**

Britain is ready to mediate the Spanish war at the first opportunity, Mr. Chamberlain declared.

"We have kept other countries out of war, and today at long last the British plan for withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain has been accepted," he said, "and we are hopeful it will not now be long before they leave the country to the Spaniards."

Concerning Britain's readiness to fight again, the Prime Minister said:

"During the last 20 years we and our allies and our associates have been telling ourselves we won the Great War. There have been disputes about the man who won the war and even about the country that won the war, but nobody has ever doubted we were the winners.

"Well, we fought to preserve this free democracy from foreign domination and dictation and to maintain the rule of law and order rather than the rule of force.

"Certainly we succeeded in preserving our freedom and, if our liberties are in danger again and if we are sure there is no other way of preserving them except by war, we would fight again."

Mr. Chamberlain said the people of every nation in the world are asking themselves whether they are going to be "plunged against our will into war." He said "there are no winners, but all are losers" in war.

## Philippine Legion Elects

MANILA, Philippine Islands, July 5 (AP)—J. Weldon Jones, former Acting High Commissioner of the Philippines and now financial adviser to High Commissioner Paul V. Mcnutt, was elected Commander of the Philippine Department of the American Legion yesterday. Mr. Jones, from Houston, Texas, is a former professor at Ohio State and Columbus universities.

# Turks March Into Alexandretta

ANTIOCH, Syria, July 5 (AP)—The first Turkish troops entered the region of the Sanjak of Alexandretta today to assume joint control with France.

The arrival of the Turkish forces was in fulfillment of a Franco-Turkish agreement reached last week that armed forces of the two countries would jointly control the region until the people in a plebiscite election later this month should determine whether they want to become an autonomous Moslem state or to remain a part of Syria.

Meanwhile, the French Foreign Office in Paris announced the 10-year Franco-Turkish pact, signed Friday, also containing the provisions that each nation should boycott any country attacking the other, neither should join any "political or economic entente or any combination" directed against other countries, and that the political status quo of the eastern Mediterranean should be maintained.

There apparently was no provision giving French or Russian warships free use of the Dardanelles Straits, Turkish-fortified entrance to the Black Sea, in event of war, but this contingency was believed covered by a clause providing for mutual consultations in event of any disturbance of the equilibrium in the western Mediterranean.

[France in wartime would like free access through the Black Sea to Russia, its ally in a mutual assistance pact, and the Soviets long have desired freedom of the Straits so that Baltic and Black Sea naval forces could be interchanged if necessary during a conflict.]

## Turkish Loan Approved

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—Britain yesterday took a long stride toward making sure that Turkey would be an ally or neutral in any future war.

The House of Commons on the second reading approved a bill granting Turkey £16,000,000 credits of which £6,000,000 is to be devoted to purchase of armaments.

The Government denied assertions of the Opposition that the loan was part of a plan "to encircle Germany," but nearly every speaker emphasized the strategic importance of Turkey—Britain's enemy in the World War—in the event of a new major conflict.

In a pact signed May 27 Britain and Turkey arranged for unlimited but equal trade on a virtual barter basis and Turkey was permitted to buy British-made warships and munitions with the British Government guaranteeing payment.

Recent Ankara dispatches showed Turkey was planning mechanization of its army, extensive purchases of airplanes and building of submarines.

The bill still must receive a routine third reading in the House of Commons and must be passed by the House of Lords, an action assured since the Lower House approved it.


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# Duce Declares Wheat 'Enough'

APRILIA, Italy, July 5 (AP)—"The so-called great democracies" need not expect to sell Italy any wheat despite this year's short crop, Premier Mussolini declared yesterday.

The Duce, addressing peasants of this grain growing area at ceremonies marking the first threshing of this year's harvest, declared:

"The Italian people will have bread necessary for its life.

"But even if it had been lacking Italy would never, I say never, have yielded to seeking aid of any sort from the so-called great democracies."

His brief speech finished, Signor Mussolini stripped to the waist, put on dark glasses and pitched into a pile of newly harvested wheat which he helped the farmers feed to threshing machines.

He assured them he could reaffirm that the 1938 wheat crop would be "superior in quality and slightly inferior in quantity" to the 1937 harvest.

Government figures estimated the yield would total 70,000,000 quintals (256,000,000 bushels), about 10,000,000 quintals (36,500,000 bushels) short of the Nation's needs.

Earlier estimates had indicated the crop would be much smaller.

In the face of the revised estimate, the Duce declared, "the most recent and most hateful speculation of the anti-Italian and anti-Fascist front is crumbling in shame."

## Finds Democracy at War

MILAN, Italy, July 5 (AP)—Premier Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, yesterday cited President Roosevelt's speech to the National Education Association in New York June 30 as proof that "democracy is at war."

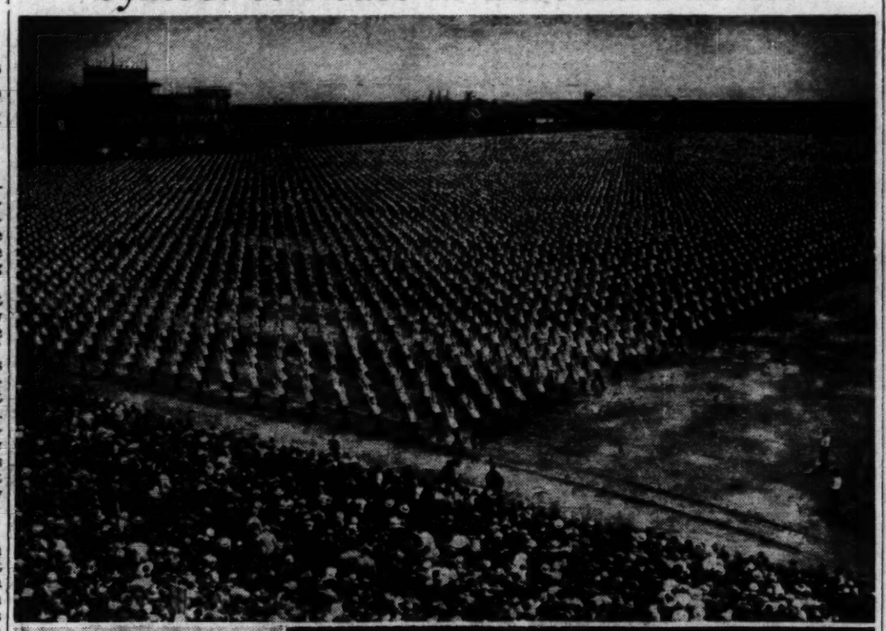
The newspaper based its interpretation on the final sentence of the President's address in which he said, "The ultimate victory . . . is with democracy, and through democracy with education, for no people can be kept eternally ignorant or eternally enslaved."

"It is clear," commented Signor Mussolini's paper, "that democracy is at war and in an ideological camp, against whom Mr. Roosevelt does not specify but if our perception does not betray us it might be Fascism.

"It can be seen now that the United States also accepts the principle of making war without declaring it.

"Moreover, he speaks of 'ultimate victory,' which means victory to come. He has implicitly admitted then that 'elimination' trials up to now have not been favorable to democracy. As for the rest, we shall see."

# *Symbol of Peace in Turbulent Times*



Wide World; Pauls

**At the Annual Sokol Congress in Prague**

**Above—General View of the Great Athletic Display at the Sokol Congress. More Than 1,000,000 Are Expected to Attend the Exhibitions. Lower Left—Marianna Lanze, Winner of First Prize in the Children's Beauty Contest in the Province of Moravia, Who Will Compete in the Sokol Congress. Lower Right—Milicia Jaruskova, Center, Chosen "Sokol Queen," With Two Other Typical Czechoslovakian Girls in Their Native Costumes**

# Sokol Congress Pays Tribute to Benes

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 5 (AP)—The International Sokol Congress, world-wide organization of gymnasts, last night honored President Benes by presenting him with a bronze statue allegorically representing the 20-year-old Czechoslovak Republic.

In accepting, Dr. Benes gave the Sokol Congress a new flag and paid it tribute as a symbol of peace in turbulent times.

Referring to Czechoslovakia's minorities problem, the President said "nothing will be done which might endanger the State of the Republic and the democratic regime."

Several minorities, notably the Germanic and Slovak, are demanding more voice in the Government.

**Benes on Minorities**

President Benes said he was eager for a "peaceful and reasonable cooperation" with the various minorities and for an opportunity to show his "respect for their national human individualities." He requested that the minorities display a similar attitude.

American delegates to the Sokol convention held Fourth of July ceremonies today at the monument of Woodrow Wilson.

The American flag was hoisted on Petrin Hill, Prague's highest point, in the presence of American and Czechoslovak officials.

The Czechoslovakian Sokol, holding its tenth annual congress in Prague, is more than a gymnastic organization. From the time of its founding by Dr. Miroslav Tyrs in 1862, it has served to promote nationalism, and provide an outlet for an enthusiastic patriotism.

The mass demonstration of calisthenics in Masaryk Stadium, behind the famous Hradcany Castle, is merely the culminating event for the training given these youths. Not apparent to the casual spectator is the training given them in good citizenship, and moral and ethical bearing. In a word, the Sokol movement is equipping the 20-year-old Republic with vigorous youths, schooled to uphold their democratic ideals.

**"Watch and Defend"**

This aspect of the Sokol movement is apparent in the watchword of this year's congress, "Watch and Defend." An allegorical pageant giving a retrospective survey of 20 years of constructive work in the Republic, and the active co-operation of the Sokols in the democratic Government, is also presented on the program.

The response of the Czech people to the work of the Sokol is evident in the prodigious crowds that fill the ancient city of Prague. They come from every village and hamlet of the country, finding lodgings in the city parks, with friends, and even on the benches in the stadium. Their fervent patriotism is readily apparent as they parade through the city cheering, and shouting such phrases as "The republic is ours and will remain ours; no surrender."

The concluding main events of the Congress include mass demonstrations of some 70,000 Sokol members, with preliminary demonstrations of athletic, gymnastic and military skill. It is expected that nearly 1,000,000 spectators will attend the congress.

## Aliens Decline to Leave

SWATOW, China, July 5 (AP)—The majority of foreigners have resisted the urgings of their consuls that they leave bomb-harassed Swatow.

They seemed determined to remain for the time being at least, while Chinese authorities protested that the Japanese raids were against a completely open city which was without anti-aircraft or any other defensive means.

Officials estimated the fatalities in the two raids Friday and Saturday at 300, with 400 seriously wounded.

Chinese evacuating this South China treaty port straggled across the harbor to the south or pushed westward into the interior, carting or carrying their belongings.

Thousands of others congregated along the waterfront, hopeful that the neighboring foreign-owned property would be spared in any future raids and thus keep themselves out of the danger zones.

British protests against the raids were expected because property of the Imperial Chemical Company was damaged by a bomb and Asiatic Petroleum property was struck by fragments.

## Japanese Bomb Loyang

SHANGHAI, July 5 (AP)—Kuomin, semi-official Chinese news agency, reported today that 94 persons were killed and 84 wounded when Japanese planes dropped more than 100 bombs in a series of raids on Loyang. Among the casualties were 40 inmates of Loyang Prison.

# 'Mystery Man' Back in Japan

TOKYO, July 5 (AP)—The return of Lieut. Gen. Kenji Doihara from China was reported yesterday by Domei, the Japanese news agency, in a dispatch from Moji.

Lieutenant General Doihara, called the "Lawrence of Manchuria" because of his activities which led to the establishment of the State of Manchukuo, was trapped with his division on the Central China front in May.

Chinese resisted the efforts of other Japanese forces to lift their siege but the pressure became too great and Gen. Doihara's men finally broke the ring around them early in June.

The name of Doihara had been linked with Japanese expansionist intrigues in Manchuria and China for more than a decade before his position as political manipulator for Manchuria and bordering areas was formalized and he became chief of the Army's "Special Service" bureau at Mukden.

He served Emperor Hirohito in that post for two years until his over-zealousness brought a setback in 1935. He was then in Peiping to facilitate establishment of an "autonomous" government for North China.

**Movement Halted**

Tokyo ordered the movement halted—an order generally believed to have come from the Throne. General Doihara was recalled and given command of the skeleton station force of the First Army Division. The bulk of the troops had gone to Manchuria.

Considering General Doihara's previous standing, this was something of a comedown. He remained at the post, however, and was elevated from Major-General to Lieutenant-General in 1936 and given command of the 14th Division in March of the next year.

On July 7, last, war flamed in North China where General Doihara had sown the seeds of Japanese influence. The 14th Division, with him in command, was ordered to China and took part in the southward drive toward the Lung Hai Railway.

It is along the Lung Hai that the Division was trapped.

**Role Mysterious**

General Doihara's part in empire building was tinged with romantic mystery. Even before Japan started its armed conquest of Manchuria Sept. 18, 1931, he had spent much of his career in that country, making friends, studying Manchurian politics and preparing for "the day" that every Japanese soldier knew was coming.

He was in Mukden when the conquest began and immediately was made "Mayor," charged with the task of lining up Amenable Chinese leaders to form a new Manchurian regime.

In November of 1931 he was in Tientsin when fighting broke out between Chinese and Japanese soldiers at the border of the Japanese Concession in which the former Boy Emperor of China, Pu Yi, was a refugee.

Under cover of the turmoil and on the plea that the Emperor must be taken to safer refuge, Pu Yi was removed quietly to a Japanese steamer and carried to Manchuria, where Japan made him the first Chief Executive and later Emperor of the "Independent Empire" of Manchukuo.

# Manchukuo and Japan Linked

TOKYO, July 5 (AP)—Japan, Italy, and Manchukou today signed a trade treaty entitled "an accord among the Governments of Italy, Japan, and Manchukuo for regulating trade and payments thereto between Italy on one side, and Japan and Manchukuo on the other."

Observers considered it significant that Japan and Manchukuo, created by Japan out of Manchurian Provinces wrested from China in 1931-33, were linked as one party to the treaty. Hitherto Japan has insisted Manchukuo was independent.

The Manchukuo Embassy issued a statement declaring the Pact contained six articles stipulating: permanent good relations between the countries, exchange of diplomatic envoys, stations of consular agents and regulation of their duties and privileges, principles relating to communications between the nations, readjustment of transit and facilitation of trade.

The statement said the treaty "clarifies and consolidates the friendship which has existed between Italy and Manchukuo since 1937 when Italy preceded other powers in extending recognition to the new empire."

## Landon Plans Speech

TOPEKA, Kan., July 5 (AP)—Alfred M. Landon will make a radio speech Wednesday night on the subject of "True Liberalism—the Other Side of the Question." The 1936 Republican presidential candidate said the nationwide broadcast would be made from a station at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

# French Occupy Paracel Reefs, Rated as Air Bases Off China

PARIS, July 5 (AP)French occupation of the strategic Paracel Islands, in the South China Sea where French and Japanese interests clash, was disclosed yesterday by the Foreign Office.

The occupation was carried out by a group of French customs officials and policemen after frequent reports that the Japanese were threatening to seize the nearby Chinse Island of Hainan in the course of their war against China.

At the Foreign Office it was said the Paracels would serve as "excellent seaplane bases" in event of war. Although only a group of coral reefs, their strategic importance is rated high.

They lie about 150 miles southeast of Hainan and about 250 miles east of Tourane, one of the principal ports of the eastern coast of French Indo-China.

Hitherto the Paracels have been ownerless, although Chinese fishermen have visited them for generations.

Japan's reported threats to occupy Hainan have caused French uneasiness because that island commands the eastern approaches to Indo-China. Also because it lies near the sea lanes between Britain's Far Eastern outposts, Hong Kong and Singapore, and on June 27 the British Government disclosed in the House of Commons that Britain and France had warned Japan to keep off Hainan and agreed to act together in the event of "complications."

A Foreign Office spokesman said the occupation could not be considered an aggressive act, although France had moved it before other nations could act.

Observers pointed out that the occupation might be considered another step in France's anti-Japanese moves, marked last week by suspension of all quota imports from Japan.

This was the second time in five years France had taken over islands of the South China Sea in which Japan had at least a strategic interest.

In July, 1933, France occupied seven previously ownerless islands some 500 miles southeast of the Paracels between Palawan, one of the Philippine Islands, and Indo-China.

The 1933 occupation was undertaken only after consultation with the United States—interested because of the nearness of the Philippines. French officials said then Washington's informal approval had been obtained.

## American Hit at Swatow

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—The wounding of an American missionary by Japanese air raiders at Swatow, China, has become a subject for diplomatic concern.

The Rev. William J. Downs of Meadville, Pa., a Roman Catholic priest, was injured slightly when his home was demolished by a Japanese bomb, the State Department was informed.

Whitney Young, American Consul, reported the more than a score of other Americans were unscathed, although Chinese estimated 400 civilians were killed in the raid.

Mr. Young, like other diplomatic representatives of the United States in China, has been given authority by Secretary of State Cordell Hull to undertake locally a peaceable settlement with the Japanese of any incidents resulting from the Sino-Japanese conflict.

In the event such negotiations fail, circumstances are reported to the State Department and formal protests or less formal "representations" are made to Tokyo on orders from Washington.

Incidents ranging from the sinking of the American gunboat Panay to the dropping of bombs on American Missionary school property at Canton have kept Washington and Tokyo in an almost continuous exchange for nearly a year.

## 51 Chinese Planes Down?

SHANGHAI, July 5 (AP)—A Japanese communique today asserted that 51 airplanes, said to constitute almost the entire first line of China's air forces, had been destroyed by Japanese warplanes raiding Nanchang, Kiangsi Provincial capital and major Chinese air base.

The Japanese said 45 Chinese planes were shot down in an air battle over Nanchang yesterday and six more were destroyed on the ground. They declared only one Japanese plane was missing.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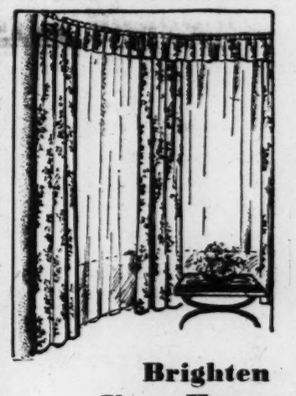

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# A Man in the News

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Chosen by the Government to take charge of Imperial Airways, Empire-spanning airline which is being reorganized following charges of inefficiency, Sir John Charles Walsham Reith has started to make his third reputation.

His first he made as an engineer, his second as the molder of the great British Broadcasting Corporation.

The British public has been taken by surprise by the resignation of Sir John from his post as Director General of the B. B. C., and his accepance of the position of whole-time Chairman of Imperial Airways. For the public did not know that this six-foot-six Aberdonian as engineer-in-chief, the Admiralty, or manager of powerful engineering firms, or if they did, they had forgotten.

He had become inextricably linked in their thoughts with the B. B. C. He was, in fact, the B. B. C.

**Wide Expansion of Activities**

And the public was right. When Sir John Reith came to the B. B. C. he ceased being an engineer; he became, instead, a man with a national trust, an intense determination to build up this new thing called wireless into something bigger than individuals.

He started with little enough. He had a single room, a staff of four. And the gift for authority.

In 1922 the B. B. C. was nothing so wonderful as a Corporation. The C. stood for Company, and a small company, at that. Maj. John Reith, as he then was, obtained the position of general manager through answering a newspaper advertisement.

It was in November of 1922 that he took charge of a single office on the second floor of the General Electric Company's building in Kingsway, London. He had a staff of four.

In 1938 he had a staff of 3,600, running one of the most amazing radiocasting businesses in the world. His small company had become a semi-government organization, controlling all radiocasting in the British Isles and transmission to every part of the British Empire.

**More Than Entertainment**

From the very first John Reith saw more to radiocasting than entertainment. He believed it must become a public service, dispensing entertainment and culture hand in hand. But he also realized the dangers of a government-run radio system in a democracy. He determined to build up an organization boasting the best of two systems, private and public, and remaining impartial throughout political storms.

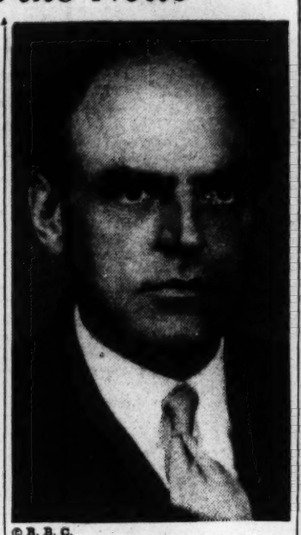
In 1927 the Government took the decision that radiocasting in Britain must be a monopoly. The British Broadcasting Company disappeared. In its place stood the British Broadcasting Corporation, with Sir John Reith as Director General.

Recently Sir John Reith, knighted for his services to Britain, showed that he knew his work at the B. B. C. was finished. He spoke of leaving "in a year or two." By instituting a system of subsidiary Directors he has in the past 18 months shared out his own authority. More entertainment found its way into the programs. He had set the controls—the machine could now run itself.

When the official inquiry into British civil aviation showed the need for firm and drastic reorganization, it was recommended that Imperial Airways should be given a whole-time chairman to direct a new course.

Sir John Reith was chosen to fill this important position, which carries with it a salary believed to amount to £10,000 a year, about £2500 more than the Director Generalship of the B. B. C.

**John A. May**



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# Silver Exhibit Shows Modern Skill Of British Worker

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 5—Yesterday Earl Baldwin opened an Exhibition of Modern Silverware in the Goldsmiths' Hall, in the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral. The exhibition is giving the public a rare opportunity to visit what is one of the most ancient and powerful of London's historic Livery Companies.

The hallmark on British gold and silver, which is so familiar, is that of the Goldsmiths' Company, which received its first Royal Charter in 1327.

It was three years later, in 1330, that the Goldsmiths issued a decree that no smith should make "any vessel, jewel, or thing of gold or silver unless it be of good a true alloy," and that no gold or silver vessel should leave the worker's shop "until it be assayed by the warden of the craft with the leopard's head."

# Chautauqua Opens Study Sessions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 5—The sixty-fourth season of the Chautauqua Institution was in action here today under the presidency of Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, having been started on Sunday with three taps of the gavel, indicative of a three-fold interest—summer schools, summer assembly and home reading courses.

"We celebrate today the opening of the summer work of an institution which never begins or ends during the entire year," Dr. Bestor said. "The simplicity of this ceremony also emphasizes the unobtrusive ministrations and the democratic spirit which ought to dominate the Chautauqua life."

The Institution will have Richard Crooks, tenor, and the Chautauqua Symphony, directed by Albert Stoessel, for its music programs, and William Lyon Phelps as lecturer in the field of letters. Enlarged summer schools, 25 opera and play nights and increased recreational facilities are provided, according to the opening prospectus.

# 600 Tons of Food Are Dumped Daily

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA July 5—Philadelphians are throwing out dining table waste at the rate of 600 tons a day this Summer season, or an annual fortune in egg shells, banana skins and potato peels that equals the sales tax on more than 15,000,000 25-cent meals.

Last year, according to the Bureau of Highways and Street Cleaning, which is responsible for its collection, a total of $156,398.90 was realized from the sale of food waste and its by-products, industrial fats and fertilizers.

It is this treasure, salvaged from the garbage cans of the city, that cut the cost of collecting and handling table waste to 62½ cents a year for each of the 430,000 families in Philadelphia.

Reclamation at the city's two plants brought in a total of $134,859.90. Farmers paid $21,539 for the privilege of collecting the scraps to feed to their hogs. These two items deducted from the total cost of $425,816.11 for collection and handling gives a 1937 budget cost of $269,417 for refuse disposal, as contrasted with $750,000, the cost for the year 1922, the last period when private contractors performed the work.

# Nation Pays Honor to Spokesman of Liberty

(Continued from Page 1)

Americans headed by Representative John J. Boylan, (D) of New York City, has urged that the Nation express its love and admiration for Thomas Jefferson in a shrine located in Washington. At that time there seemed no doubt that Monticello, where he lived, would be established as a patriotic shrine and bring thousands of persons annually to the home of the author of the Declaration of Independence. Ensuing years have more than substantiated these hopes. Monticello, in Charlottesville, Va., is self-supporting, maintaining this status even through the depression.

**Linked to History**

But that achievement has not satisfied those who felt Jefferson's career and ideals were so inextricably bound into the history of the United States that no other city save Washington could give suitable setting to the memorial.

Stuart G. Gibboney, President of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, reporting in 1926 to the Thomas Jefferson Centennial Commission of the United States in connection with the national sesquicentennial celebration, commented on the "amazing fact that in the Capitol City of our Nation there is no memorial in honor of the author of the Declaration of Independence and the author of the Bill of Rights, which was made a part of the Constitution of the United States.

"The Nation may well be proud," his observation continued, "of the beautiful monument erected in the City of Washington to the Father of our Country and of the other memorial more recently erected and dedicated to the martyred Abraham Lincoln. There remains but a third corner to complete a glorious triangle of patriotic inspiration. That space should be devoted to the erection of a suitable building in harmony with the other two great monuments, and should stand as our national tribute to Thomas Jefferson."

This and his further suggestion that every available relic and record pertaining to the Declaration of Independence be preserved within the proposed building are the substance of present plans, as yet only partially complete. Other famous Jeffersonian writings and sayings and an heroic-size statue of Jefferson also will be included in the display inside the building which will be approximately 155 feet in diameter.

**Lines of Pantheon**

At the architect's offices here it was said the memorial would be in the classic lines of the Pantheon in Rome, a style of architecture which Jefferson did much to perpetuate in this country.

"Wherever you see that clean, pure classic design, you see Thomas Jefferson," declared Theodore Fred Kuper, National Director of the Foundation. "Both the University of Virginia and the library at Charlottesville were fashioned after his preference."

Mr. Kuper, who once spoke in 22 cities on a 31-day tour of the United States urging public support for Monticello, said that "a statue alone would never express what we want from this memorial."

"It must connote something that will symbolize the enduring character of the Declaration of Independence, which, unlike even the Constitution of the United States, is not subject to change," he explained.

**Meaning of Declaration**

"Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as Jefferson saw them, were not something to be achieved. They are something with which we are endowed by the Creator. There is no monarch or body so powerful that it can give us these rights. They are inherent. Today, when there is audacity in the world which would not only rob the world of sects, but of Christianity, we had better look back to this Declaration and recall what it meant when the people courageously signed their names to these convictions.

"But these are only abstract thoughts, unless you have concrete action. In the new memorial I would like to see a Hall of Fame in which the busts of the signers of the Declaration would be placed. It might help us to rededicate ourselves to what they did."

Mr. Kuper was the guide of President and Mrs. Roosevelt through Monticello, when he found them enthusiastic over the Washington memorial plan. The story of the memorial would not be complete, he added, without crediting the "superb inspiration" of Claude G. Bowers, United States Ambassador to Spain and author of two books on Jefferson.

# Rivals Pay Tribute

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 5 (AP)—Republicans and Democrats paid tribute to the memory of Thomas Jefferson in separate wreath-laying ceremonies at his tomb at Monticello yesterday. The two parties just missed each other.

The Republican ceremony aroused Capt. E. V. Walker, Charlottesville Democratic Chairman, who condemned as a "sacrilege" the Republican action.

John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, and Democratic Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida, decorated the tomb in ceremonies which followed their addresses at the opening of the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs.

Captain Walker and fellow Democrats charged local Republicans arranged their ceremony in an effort to "steal the Democratic thunder" of Senator Pepper's appearance at Monticello.

O. R. Eggers

**Heroic-Size Statue of Thomas Jefferson**
To Be Erected in Rotunda of Memorial Building in Washington. On Walls of the Building Will Be Panels Inscribed With Famous Sayings of the Author of the Declaration of Independence

# New Deal Purge Faltering? Indiana Swing to Van Nuys

(Continued from Page 1)

effort had been made to prevent his nomination.

In short, the question is: "Where is the purge?"

Perhaps the answer will be given during the President's trip, and perhaps it will be: "Gone the way of all bad politics." But that remains to be seen. If he wishes, the President can take a stand against various candidates whom he deems to be "copperheads," as he phrased it in his radio talk.

In Kentucky, of course, a special situation exists, for Senator Alben W. Barkley is the Administration's Senate leader, and his defeat by Gov. A. B. Chandler would be taken as a real blow to New Deal prestige. Hence the President intends to give Senator Barkley every assistance during his three speeches within the Blue Grass State on Friday of this week. But should Governor Chandler win the nomination, Washington correspondents are guessing that within a few weeks he would proclaim his utter loyalty to the New Deal, as he did a few months ago.

**President's Itinerary**

A detailed itinerary of the President's trip is now known. Leaving Washington on Thursday night, he goes first to Marietta, Ohio, where he addresses a gathering in celebration of the 150th anniversary of settlement of the Northwest Territory. His speech there will be in the forenoon, July 8. In the afternoon, the President speaks at the Latonia Race Track, in Covington, Ky., an hour later at Louisville, Ky., Senator Barkley's home town, and finally from his rear platform at Bowling Green, Ky.

Next day, at Oklahoma City, Okla, the President leaves his train for a speech at the fair grounds in the late afternoon, and arrives that night, July 9, at the home of his son, Elliott, in Fort Worth, Texas.

**Heads for West**

Spending Sunday there, the President leaves on Monday morning, July 11, for Amarillo, Texas, where he will take a motor drive. At Pueblo, Colo., on July 12, Mr. Roosevelt makes a back-platform speech. He then goes straight to Crockett, Calif., arriving there Thursday, July 14, to motor around the Mare Island Navy Yard; across the Golden Gate Bridge to San Francisco, through the City and its new exposition grounds; across the new Bay Bridge to Oakland, Calif., where he will board the U. S. S. Houston to review the United States fleet in San Francisco Bay. Returning to Oakland, he plans to proceed to El Portal, the entrance of Yosemite National Park, for a day of motoring among the big trees. Then his special train takes him overnight to Los Angeles, around which he motors, and goes down to San Diego, Calif., to embark again on the Houston for a cruise down to the Cocos and Galapagos Islands, through the Panama Canal, and up to an Atlantic port on the southern seaboard.

All along the way: In Ohio, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Colorado and California, there are opportunities for political interventions and nuances of Presidential approval or disapproval. But from the Indiana evidence, there may not be many strong New Dealers with which to oppose the "copperheads." In Georgia and South Carolina, when the President returns, he will have the clearest-cut cases. But by then, independent Democrats there—Senators Walter F. George and Ellison D. Smith—may have increased the margins which they now appear to hold over New Deal opponents.

# Girl Club Leaders Study Youth Plans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 5—With a renewed plan for aiding adolescent girls to build a community structure safe for racial understanding, 31 girl club advisers from several states returned home over the week end from a week's seminar here under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association. The five-day discussion in which the participants were teachers, business and home women, centered on the personal and group problems of 345,000 Girl Reserves.

"Often a girl is caught between two sets of standards, in the conflict between family customs and those of the community," Miss Mary Hurlburt, of the New York School of Social Work, told the advisers. "Far more than any casual pleasure, the average girl wants to continue to be an accepted member of her own group."

It was, she said, "the absurd little things that seem to determine the place we shall have with other people," and the girl with "different" table manners or an odd little note in her appearance was the first to feel alone.

"Most girls can be helped in the first place by a respect for their parents," Miss Hurlburt continued. "Instead of a feeling of pride in their inability to speak the foreign language used by the parents, they can be stimulated to an appreciation of the race represented through pictures, folk songs, inter-racial programs.

"I have seen children change entirely in attitude toward their background. We are not a democracy in practice as yet between groups. We need to work at the community structure and to study the individual well before acting."

# Cedar Rapids Woman Heads D. A. R. Committee

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—Mrs. Imogen B. Emery of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, became chairman yesterday of the Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education, of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

She succeeds Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson of Winnetka, Ill., who led the organization's fight last year against the President's Supreme Court Reorganization Bill.

Mrs. Emery's appointment was announced by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., new President-General of the organization.

Other committee chairmen chosen for Mrs. Robert's three-year administration included:

Miss Emeline A. Street, New Haven, Conn., resolutions; Mrs. Eleanor Greenwood, Pepperell, Mass., junior American citizens; Mrs. Leroy Montgomery, Norwalk, Conn., motion pictures; Mrs. Victor Abbott Binford, Roxbury, Me., national historical magazine; Mrs. Frank L. Nason, Scituate, Mass., membership.

# Canada Aids Home-Building As Basis for Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

eighteenth Parliament, which prorogued on Dominion Day.

While the number of new statutes placed on the books was relatively small the way was repared through debate for important legislation touching upon many branches of the nation's activities.

The failure to complete the new Canada-United States trade agreement by the end of the session stands out as the major disappointment.

Conversations will continue, however, and it is expected that the difficulties raised by the three-cornered nature of the negotiations, which must take into consideration the pact between the United States and Great Britain, will be overcome by autumn. A special, short session of Parliament may be called in November to ratify the tariff changes or the Government may decide to leave the matter until the regular session opens in January, 1939.

**Job Insurance Deferred**

The Government also failed to introduce a national unemployment insurance measure as it promised earlier in the session. The Senate stepped in on the penultimate day of the session to block the prison reform legislation which provided for the establishment of the three-man commission to run the country's penitentiaries.

The measure was based on the report of a commission which harshly criticized the stewardship of Gen. Daniel Ormond, superintendent. The Senate vote strictly followed party lines and the observers held that the Conservative move led by Senator Arthur Meighen did little to gain sympathy for the party on the eve of its reorganization and choice of a new leader.

Two acts designed to promote slum clearance and encourage building set up funds totaling $80,000,000 and marked the beginning of a long-range program to provide Canadians with better and more homes.

The National Housing Act made $50,000,000 available to prospective builders of homes costing between $2,500 and $4,000. The loans were arranged through the banks and the loan companies. It is planned to lend up to $135,000,000 over a three-year period on this project. Eighty per cent of the money spent will go to labor, Finance Minister Charles Dunning believes.

**Roads, Parks, and Forests**

The Municipal Assistance Act provided a fund of $30,000,000 from which municipalities and limited dividend corporations may borrow to build blocks of low-rent apartments. The revenue from these homes is intended to be sufficient to meet maintenance and capital costs and no more.

The Department of Labor's $40,000,000 works program centers in the construction of roads, the improvement of national parks and other tourist attractions and in the conservation of forests.

In all $200,000,000 will be put to work in the next three years.

Pronouncements on Canada's foreign policy were made on May 24 and July 1, significant dates in the nation's history, by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. They did little to extend the existing policy laid down by Mr. King who has repeatedly stated that Canada must be autonomous in the matter of foreign affairs and he has refused to make any commitment as to the status of the Dominion in the event of war. On the last day of the session he stated explicity, however, that Canada would not permit Great Britain to train army fliers in the Dominion unless the schools were directly under the control of Canada.

# Canadian Fascists Form Unity Party On Dominion Basis

KINGSTON, Ont., July 5 (CP)—Delegates to Canada's first national convention of Fascists have ended their sessions, reiterating aims to establish a corporate state in Canada, eliminate the party system and redistribute wealth.

Adrien Arcand, Montreal newspaperman, was elected national leader of the National Unity Party formed on a Dominion-wide basis at the convention to replace Fascist groups scattered throughout the Provinces.

Joseph C. Farr of Toronto was named national organizer. Mr. Arcand announced 46 delegates attended the meeting to draw up a Fascist political platform and adopt a flaming torch as the party symbol.

With "Canada for Canadians" as its slogan, Mr. Arcand declared the party would work by constitutional means for "a corporate state system under which party representatives will be replaced by representatives of trades and professions."

Voting would be compulsory and citizens guaranteed the right to work through offices of their employees' association and employees' union.

On behalf of the blue-shirted Fascists a telegram was sent to Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor General, expressing loyalty to the Crown.

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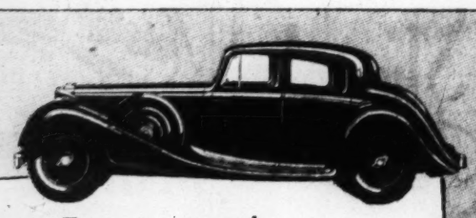

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# Fly Over the Sahara After Landing on Nile

### Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Seventh in a Series of Articles**

IN THE AIR—I rose at 3:15 o'clock this morning in Athens to fly to Cairo. I was more than a little reluctant to do it. Not because of the hour. One gets used to that on an airplane trip. But because I have learned to love Greece. I can confess now that my first glimpses of it were a distinct disappointment. I had read the books of those who gild the lily. I had expected to see vine-clad slopes, great stretches of gardens, something between the Garden of Eden and Elysium.

What I actually saw were barren hillsides, mountainous islands rising precipitously from the sea, and the painful effort to wrest a livelihood from the dust as shown in the tiny tilled patches.

I saw Athens, a city denuded of its greatest glories by the museums of other cities and aside from the Acropolis, a place of newness where there should be the mellowness of antiquity.

Then I began to learn more about modern Athens, that its conquered, razed area was only 100 years ago a fishing village of some 3,000 inhabitants. That at the time of Greek independence it was no longer even the capital of Greece, that even 10 years ago the water supply was so insufficient that it would be turned on in different districts for an hour or so in the day, a great deterrent to bathing if your hour happened to be from 3 to 4 o'clock in the morning.

**An Attitude of Independence**

And I began to see the achievement of Athens today, to be grateful that if it must be rebuilt that the new construction should so nearly follow the lines of the old. And most of all I began to admire the Greek insistence on individual independence, so like the American, and to be pleased by the extraordinary friendliness of Greeks toward Americans.

I even felt a little virtuous as I resolutely turned my back on two delightful week-end invitations from people I had never even heard of an hour before they extended their invitations. But I was for Cairo and the hope of being able to continue my journey two days hence toward Nairobi.

I stepped into an automobile in Athens for Phaleron Bay and the airport and the first person I met was Eileen Bigland of London, novelist and writer of travel books, on her way to write a book on the Lake of the Royal Crocodiles south of Nairobi, at the other source of the Congo River.

"It is a pity you can't come with me," said she, and the pilot added, "you've struck the African service instead of the Indian for your jaunt to Cairo. Why don't you come along. We have heaps of room."

Now heaps of room is something which Imperial Airways ships rarely have, the tons of mail definitely limiting the passenger load and I was not even sure of a seat by the next African plane.

**Time for Sight-seeing**

The decision was made in an instant. The wireless began to click. And in five minutes it was settled. I sailed comfortably over Crete and up the harbor of Alexandria, thinking that I had done very well for myself, or that something very good had been done for me. But I little realized how extraordinarily fortunate I was. For as I made my plea for a seat for India on my return in 10 days from Nairobi the captain of the airport looked at me pityingly and said: "A seat the next day? Impossible. You are going to the Sudan. You will have to spend nine days in quarantine in Egypt before you can go on to India."

So here I am flying over the Sahara Desert on the way to Nairobi, with nine days in which to see Cairo and Alexandria on my return. Tonight, instead of sitting under the palm trees of Cairo and perhaps driving out to see the Pyramids by moonlight I shall be in Wadi Halfa.

What is more, my glimpses of Alexandria and Cairo have whetted my interest in that sight-seeing. The harbor at Alexandria was full, as it always is, feluccas sailing straight at the airplane as the pilot tried to land, and the lane a narrow one between English mine sweepers and a big section of the French fleet. It was washday for the French and the sailors had hung their clothes on lines which stretched over the decks of their ships.

**Lemon Squashes at Quarantine**

Once in the passport control office there was a little matter of 15 piastres "for quarantine." Officially, the reason for the payment is inspection and fumigation. But if you should chance to protest that you have neither been inspected nor fumigated you wouldn't be let off the payment, but would be both inspected and fumigated. Therefore, the passengers followed the airport official behind some buildings to the boat-club veranda where we comfortably consumed lemon squashes during the time reserved for "quarantine."

Between Alexandria and Cairo lies the Nile delta, the "western desert" in which I looked in vain to find beauty. It is a vast, flat, awesome area of dull brown sand. No cactus like the California desert. No mountains on the edge to give it form and shape. Just a pitiless glare, which is not content with its own fearfulness but tricks the eye with mirages of cool, blue water, glimpses of snowclad mountains, of wooded shores and steep, rising towns.

The only redeeming feature is nature's own effort to put forth growth, a stubby bush or two in a square mile of sand, and the courage of the Bedouins, whose tents could be seen from time to time. Even the occasional oases were not entirely fertile, but a fringe of trees and crops planted to the water's edge around a circle of sand.

**Tall Sails on the Nile**

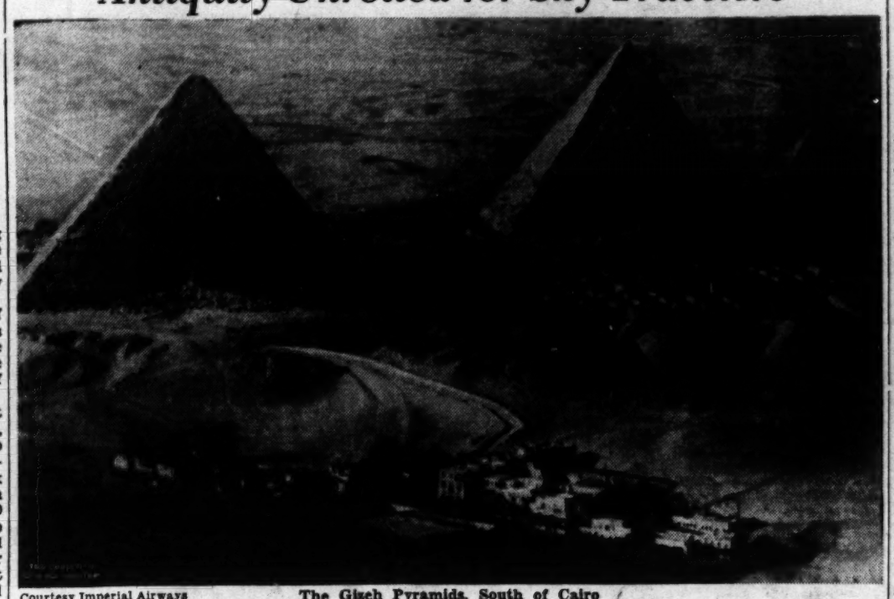
In Cairo we landed for the first time on the Nile, whose little boats have tall sails much taller than those of the Alexandrian feluccas for their sterner task of beating the current. While the passengers sat on a Nile river boat the airplane was inspected and refueled and then we were off over the Sahara, a very different sort from the western desert, the plainly marked path of camels' feet marking the way around sand buttes and the sand itself having color and contour.

We saw the pyramids only from the distance because they now, like other stretches of land and sea, are prohibited areas. There is reason for that since one day a flier zoomed down between the two largest pyramids, frightening the sight-seers on the ground and causing considerable annoyance to the Egyptian Government.

As for those other prohibited areas over big cities and in the ports of Europe, they seem rather a pity, as well as a danger to airplanes and their passengers. For a pilot to be required to fly at 1,000 feet so that those on the ground can check his registration may be unwise in the face of wind or fog. And for him to be obliged to follow a narrow line, either on land or at sea, limits the freedom of movement which may be necessary to turn his ship.

Certainly airplane services will not be at their best until governments abandon the use of regulations which belong to war and not to peace.

# *Antiquity Unrolled for Sky Travelers*



Courtesy Imperial Airways — The Gizeh Pyramids, South of Cairo

# Substantial Harvests Forecast for Soviet

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—With the assistance of favorable weather in the principal growing areas, the Soviet Uunon anticipates substantial crops this year, at least equal to last year's satisfactory harvest. Authorities believe they now have corrected the worst defects in the collective agricultural system, which led to an almost complete organizational breakdown in 1936, and combined with unfavorable weather to produce a crop disaster.

The 1936 harvest fell below the pre-war average, although Russia now has 30,000,000 more people in the present area than it did before the war. The Government realized that drastic measures were necessary to avoid a collapse in food supply comparable to civil war years. The breakdown was characteristically blamed upon "Trotskyists" and other heretics, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and several of his principal assistants were shot, while hundreds of minor agricultural officials were put in prison for long terms and thousands were exiled.

Decrees were then hastily drawn up offering a number of concessions to peasants, both collective and individual; and agricultural experts were instructed to devise all conceivable methods to increase 1937 crops. Favored by the weather, they managed to produce a 50 per cent increase in cereal grain harvests over those of 1936.

**221,029 Collective Farms**

The Soviet press has now published an interesting analysis of the 1937 annual reports from 221,029 collective farms, cultivating 268,000,000 acres of arable land with a working population of 37,700,000 persons, constituting 91.6 per cent of the entire Soviet collective system. This analysis reveals what was done to revive Soviet agriculture after the 1936 collapse.

First, tractor factories, by working three shifts, managed to increase the number of tractors for agricultural use by 20 per cent. Second, enormous quantities of mineral fertilizers were used; 260,000,000 tons of nitrates and potash. Third, more than 60 per cent of the total winter wheat was sowed on 55,000,000 acres of summer fallow land. Fourth, the total of autumn plowed land was doubled.

The analysis shows that 64 per cent of operations connected with spring crops in 1937 were performed by machinery, and in the sowing of winter crops the percentage rose to 78. At the same time, all methods recommended by experts for increasing the yield were widely extended. A new method of sub-feeding crops was practiced on an area of 2,500,000 acres of winter grain crops, over 3,000,000 acres of sugar beets and over 2,000,000 acres of cotton lands in Central Asia.

**Forced Germination**

The method of vernalization (forced germination of seed) was applied in 1937 over an area of 22,150,000 acres, three times the area thus treated in 1936. T. D. Lysenko, the Soviet agricultural expert who devised this method, calculated that it resulted in an increase of 125 kilograms of grain to the hectare, adding about 50,000,000 bushels to the 1937 harvest.

It is now believed in Moscow that 1936 was the crucial year for Soviet collectivized agriculture. Submitted to the test of unfavorable weather, the system broke down. Millions of collective peasants got nothing for their year's work, and required State assistance to get through the winter and to obtain seed for spring planting. The Government unostentatiously purchased seed grain abroad, and released some from its military reserves. Nevertheless, several districts experienced severe food shortages.

If the weather had been unfavorable again in 1937, the results would have been serious indeed. But it was well above the average, and permitted the Government to replenish and increase its grain reserves. If this year's harvests bear out their promise, the collective system will be in a better position than at any time since it was initiated in 1929.

The Soviet people have paid heavily for this system. The famines of 1931 and 1932 are directly attributable to it, as is the severe food shortage of 1936. But independent observers are now inclined to accept the view of Soviet experts that mechanized agriculture, favored by another year of good weather, will be sufficiently well established so that Russia, by building up adequate grain reserves, need never again experience the famines to which it has been subject throughout history.

# *Experts See Fastest Machine And Explore Liquid Helium*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—From the day of the founding of King's College by John Strachan to the present institution with more than 8,000 students and faculty of 900, the University of Toronto has fostered British ideals of liberty among its students, said H. J. Cody, President, as he addressed the annual convention here of the American Physical Society and the American Association of Physics teachers.

More than one hundred prominent natural scientists from the United States and Canada watched various experiments carried out at the convention. They saw Dr. J. W. Beams of the University of Virginia show the fastest speed ever developed by a man-made machine, approximately 2,000 miles an hour. A four-inch rotor with a flanged bottom, spinning in a magnetic vacuum, reached a speed of close to 3,000 feet a second, faster than any bullet and two and one-half times faster than sound. The rotor revolves another disk at a similar speed, and the invention was run by electricity here, although in previous exhibitions Dr. Beams used air pressure.

The physicists learned that they will not be able to see "illinium," one of the few missing elements, as Dr. R. T. Wilkins, at Rochester, N. Y., explained that his new precision chemical analysis indicates "that either the missing element does not exist, or that it is only present for a few millionths of a second, and there isn't much chance of anybody seeing it."

With the thermometer reaching summer heat outside the building, four members of the University of Toronto staff used liquid helium at a temperature of 450 degrees below zero in an experiment. A temperature of 300 degrees below was obtained with liquid air, then 400 degrees below with liquid hydrogen and finally 450 below with liquid helium. Pieces of zinc, tin, aluminum, or lead were put in the bath of liquid helium. At such temperatures, very close to absolute zero, these metals become super-conductors of electricity, explained Prof. E. F. Burton and his assistants.

The resistance they normally offer to the flow of electricity in a closed circuit ceases to exist, and the current will continue speeding around the circuit indefinitely if the low temperature is maintained. Production of liquid helium and its use in the study of super-conductivity of electricity is a fundamental work in an understanding of electricity and magnetism, it was claimed.

# Christian Workers Open Conference

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 5—With 300 ministers from all sections of the United States and Canada in attendance, the eighteenth annual Conference for Christian Workers opened this morning at Union Theological Seminary under the direction of Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of Union Seminary.

Participants in the seminar will have three weeks' training in the solution of church problems, especially those concerned with religious education. During the first week, Dr. Coffin is scheduled to deliver a course of lectures on preaching the gospel.

The relationship between the Christian Church and the world political situation is another topic to be featured, and a third will be that of "power" groups in the metropolitan community.

As visting lecturer, the Conference will hear Dr. Edgar P. Dickie, Professor of Theology at St. Andrews' University, Scotland.

# Women Receive Social Study Aid

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 5—Ten two-year fellowships of $600 each have gone this week to young women of the West, South, and Middle West selected by the Young Women's Christian Association for outstanding practical social work. All of the recipients are honor students and graduates, whom the grants will enable to work toward a master's degree in religion, education, and the social sciences.

Those chosen from the list of 30 under consideration are Emily Anne Black, of Dallas, Texas; Mary Duskin Kenyon, Gainesville, Ga.; Doris Grotewohl, Berea, Ky.; Virginia Scamman, Concord, Calif.; Grace Elizabeth Kovacs, Homestead, Pa.; Barbara Starr, Cambridge, Ohio; Carolyn S. Lowry, Peoria, Ill.; Jessie Maddox, Birmingham, Ala.; Esther Morrison, Vicksburg, Miss., and Virginia McGregor, Los Angeles, Calif.

# President Leads Dedication Of Memorial at Gettysburg

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 5 (AP)—A flickering flame, crowning a monument dedicated by President Roosevelt, burned last night on the hills of Gettysburg—an everlasting pledge to "eternal peace in a nation united."

That message is carved in the granite shaft that stands above the spreading, fertile panorama of one of America's foremost battlefields. The 40-foot memorial, topped by the bronze urn wherein burns the "eternal" light of peace, was unveiled Saturday by a veteran of the Blue and a veteran of the Gray. More than 150,000 persons stood in silence through the most poignant moment of the week-long celebration of the 75th anniversary of the battle.

The memorial was unveiled by A. G. Harris, of McDonough, Ga., and George N. Lockwood, of Los Angeles.

After a handshake they stepped aside and the setting sun's rays, burning down on an electrical apparatus, ignited the gas flame in the bronze urn atop the memorial.

Many of the 2,000 veterans who came here for this reunion saw the unveiling from seats beneath a breeze-rippled canopy.

Gov. George H. Earle, of Pennsylvania, in introducing Mr. Roosevelt and turning over to him the deed for the land on which the monument stands, invoked the memories of Gettysburg as a challenge for peace today. He described armed conflict as now waged as "unnecessary, brutal and indefensible."

One 100-year-old veteran, annoyed by autograph seekers at the Blue and Gray reunion, decided to capitalize today.

"I started charging 'em 10 cents apiece for my signature," he told an army attendant, "and, by cracky, I made 80 cents."

The "eternal" light peace memorial will burn only at night. The foot-high flame is to burn from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. A stream of natural gas is turned off and on and ignited automatically. In winter the device will be set to allow the flame to burn 16 hours a day.

The last formal program for the veterans was the display of fireworks last night from the crest of Oak Hill, where the peace light burns. They could see the display from their camps as they retired for the night. It culminated a series of band concerts, parades, speeches by the President and Governor Earle and military tactics in a celebration costing $1,261,000 and attracting at least 500,000 visitors.

Bound by comradeship, the straggling ranks of the Blue and the Gray began their trip home.

### Correspondents Honored

GAPLAND, Md., July 5 (AP) — A solitary American flag, a tiny one, was placed yesterday in front of the only memorial to the men who recorded the brave deeds and disasters of the Civil War—the war correspondents.

Only the tinkle of a cowbell disturbed the somnolence of the surrounding, vine-covered ruins of what was once a fine estate—a backdrop for the bitterly fought battles within a 50-mile radius of Gettysburg, Antietam, South Mountain, and Monocacy. Few tourists from Gettysburg found their way here through the maze of back roads.

# Roosevelt at Gettysburg

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 5 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address here July 3 follows:

Immortal deeds and immortal words have created here a shrine of American patriotism. We are encompassed by "the last full measure of devotion" of many men and by the words in which Abraham Lincoln expressed the simple faith for which they died.

It seldom helps to wonder how a statesman of one generation would surmount the crisis of another. A statesman deals with concrete difficulties — with things which must be done from day to day. Not often can he frame conscious patterns for the far off future.

But the fullness of the stature of Lincoln's nature and the fundamental conflict which events forced upon his presidency, invite us ever to turn to him for help.

**A Continuing Issue**

For the issue which he restated on this spot 75 years ago will be the continuing issue before this nation so long as we cling to the purposes for which it was founded —to preserve under the changing conditions of each generation a people's government for the people's good.

The task assumes different shapes at different times. Sometimes the threat to popular government comes from political interests, sometimes from economic interests, sometimes we have to beat off all of them together.

But the challenge is always the same — whether each generation facing its own circumstances can summon the practical devotion to attain and retain that greatest good for the greatest number which this Government of the people was created to ensure.

Lincoln spoke in solace for all who fought upon this field; and the years have laid their balm upon its wounds. Men who wore the blue and men who wore the gray are here together, a fragment spared by time. They are brought here by the memories of old divided loyalties, but they meet here in united loyalty to a united cause which the unfolding years have made it easier to see.

All of them we honor, not asking under which flag they fought then—thankful that they stand together under one flag now.

Lincoln was commander-in-chief in this battle; he wanted above all things to be commander-in-chief of the new peace. He understood that battle there must be; that when a challenge to constitututed government is thrown down, the people must in self-defense take it up; that the fight must be fought through to a decision so clear that it is accepted as being beyond recall.

**Peace in Unity**

But Lincoln also understood that after such a decision, a democracy should seek peace through a new unity. For a democracy can keep alive only if the settlement of old difficulties clears the ground and transfers energies to face new responsibilities. Never can it have as much ability and purpose as it needs in that striving; the end of battle does not end the infinity of those needs.

That is why Lincoln—commander of a people as well as an army—asked that his battle end "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

To the hurt of those who came after him, Lincoln's plea was long denied. A generation passed before the new unity became accepted fact.

In later years new needs arose, and with them new tasks, worldwide in their perplexities, their bitterness and their modes of strife. Here in our land we give thanks that, avoiding war we seek our ends through the peaceful processes of popular government under the constitution.

It is another conflict, as fundamental as Lincoln's, fought not with glint of steel, but with appeals to reason and justice on a thousand fronts—seeking to save for our common country opportunity and security for citizens in in a free society.

We are near to winning this battle. In its winning and through the years may we live by the wisdom and the humanity of the heart of Abraham Lincoln.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# World Peace Goal Of Youth Congress Slated at Vassar

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 5—Youth and its relation to peace is going to make a dynamic meeting of the second World Youth Congress to which Vassar College will open its facilities Aug. 16 to 23, according to Elizabeth Shields-Collins, International Secretary of the Congress here from Geneva.

Miss Shields-Collins is an English girl with a great deal to do, for her portfolio indicates that about 500 delegates from 42 countries are going to sit in the Congress. It is her belief that, if the youth of all nations—Communist, Fascist or Democratic—could meet for discussion at frequent intervals, much of the world's intolerable and war-mindedness would disappear.

**Practical Results**

"Of course, we can't prevent war at once or bring about sicial justice tomorrow," she said, "but the round-table meetings of the leaders of world youth organizations are bound to have practical results."

The United States and Great Britain, she reported, will have maximum representation at the Congress, with 50 delegates each; France, Czechoslovakia, Canada and Mexico are sending large delegations; China and Loyalist Spain will send 15 each, and Russia will have five representatives. Neither Germany nor Italy have responded to invitations for representation, but the Czech delegation will include members from Konrad Henlein's pro-Nazi Sudeten German Party, and the British, members of the ultra-conservative British Junior Imperial League. There will be both Arab and Jewish delegations from Palestine, and Negroes will come with the South African group.

**Bonds of Friendship**

A preliminary release on the Congress from its headquarters states that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will address the opening session and that discussion will center primarily on international affairs and the current world crisis in terms of bringing young persons of all nations into closer bonds of friendship.

Meanwhile the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Council has appealed to Roman Catholic groups to withhold participation in the meeting on the ground it is not representative of the world's youth.

## 'Incognito'

Drawn by Erna Plachte

**Alvarez del Vayo**
**Spain's Foreign Minister, in Mystery Visit to Paris**

PARIS, July 5 (AP)—Dr. Marcelino Pascua, Spanish Ambassador to Paris, was received by Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet today after Dr. Pascua held an urgent conference with Spain's Foreign Minister, Julio Alvarez del Vayo.

The Spanish embassy said Señor Alvarez del Vayo was here "incognito" and refused to disclose the purpose of his trip. He flew here yesterday from Barcelona. The French Foreign Office also declined to discuss the visit.

Nicoulau D'Olver, Governor of the Bank of Spain, flew to Paris yesterday and was reported to have demanded that the Bank of France return 40 tons of Spanish Government gold deposited with France since 1931. The Insurgents also claim the gold.

BARCELONA, July 5 (AP)—Insurgent air raiders today shattered a broad section of Badalona, workers' suburb of Barcelona, in the third bombing within a week.

Thirteen tri-motor planes identified as Junkers (German made) attacked the northern outskirts of Barcelona at 8:30 a. m., destroying 75 houses in Badalona. By noon 15 killed and 20 wounded had been found.

Sixty-two were killed and 15 wounded in raids Friday and Monday.

# Civil Liberties: NLRB Wins Credit For Gain in 1938

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 5—The American Civil Liberties Union in its annual report today recorded the third year of "steady improvement" in the exercise of civil liberties in the United States, praised the National Labor Relations Board for what it termed a major role in the advancement of industrial peace and constitutional rights.

Characterizing the NLRB as "in substance a civil liberties document," the Union declared that, due to the intervention of the Board, the use of force, violence, intimidation, and espionage against organized labor has been greatly reduced. Resistance to the Board had been widespread, it adds, but holds that this reflected obviously only a minority of employers who command avenues of propaganda out of all proportion to their size."

The Union's general survey, the only one of its kind in the Country, is its eighteenth annual report and is based upon field reports from agencies in 36 States.

**Rights Buttressed**

The Union finds that the NLRB and the Senate Committee on Civil Liberties had actively buttressed constitutional rights during the year; that the right to picket had been extended, that there had been a sharp drop in the issuances of injunctions, and that all these developments had "brought comparative peace to the industrial front."

"While it is too early to say that a regime of law has supplanted a regime of force, the tendencies are all in that direction," the Union asserted. "The National Labor Relations Act is in substance a civil liberties document. How fair the administration of the Act has been, is demonstrated by the Supreme Court's support of the Board's action in every case that has come before it, and in the almost unanimous support of the Board's orders by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

**Other Centers**

Exceptions to the general improvement in the status of civil liberties are set forth under the heading "centers of repressions," leading with Jersey City, N. J., which the Union characterizes as "dominated by the political machine of Mayor Frank Hague in the interest of the open-shop business."

Others are: Harlan County, Ky., "for its long reign of terror against union miners"; Memphis, Tenn., "where City officials have banned lawful activities of C. I. O. organizers"; San Antonio, Texas, "where a corrupt political machine dominating the Police Department has a long record of attacks on the rights of Mexican workers and unemployed"; Tampa, Fla., Chicago, Puerto Rico, Boston, and Gallup, N. M.

Federal court decisions, except for the Georgia poll-tax ruling, were "wholly favorable to civil liberties," the survey states, and likewise in State courts it cites as hostile only the decision of the New Mexico Supreme Court in nupholding the conviction of the Gallup miners.

The struggle for civil liberties in the year shifted somewhat, according to the survey, from the problem of guaranteeing Constitutional rights to Communists to that of guaranteeing these rights to German-American Nazis.

## British Racer Arrives

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Capt. George E. T. Eyston, British racing pilot, arrived in the Queen Mary yesterday for another assault on the world's land speed record. Captain Eyston hopes to establish a new mark on Utah's Bonneville salt flats later in the year.

# *French Pavilion for New York Fair*

Architects: R. H. Exhert and P. Patout

**Architect's Drawing of Modernistic Building**

## Pavilion at New York Fair To Show French Democracy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS—Emphasis on the individual's contribution to building the world of tomorrow will mark France's exhibits at the New York World's Fair, 1939.

Plans for the French pavilion at the American exposition have now been completed. They were made public recently by Marcel Olivier, General Commissioner of the French section.

Invited to participate as early as 1936, France accepted almost at once, but not until last fall, after the close of the Paris International Exposition, were serious preparations started. The necessary credits have been approved by Parliament and work on all the projects is well under way. M. Olivier is confident that, barring unforeseen delays, France's pavilion will be ready on the opening date of the World's Fair, April 30.

Since the theme of the New York exposition is "Building the World of Tomorrow," France has decided to display exhibits showing the role of the past and the present in constructing the future. All the best of French individualistic tradition will be underlined, and the democratic character of France's contributions will be stressed.

**Set in Midst of Gardens**

The French pavilion will be a large one, covering 6,000 square meters of ground near the very center of the Fair. It is thoroughly modern in design. The possibility of reproducing one of the famous French chateaux to house the exhibits from France was considered, but finally rejected in favor of a more "futuristic" building, designed by the well known French architects, R. H. Expert and P. Patout. Horizontal rather than vertical in conception, it has only three floors, with a wide terrace on the front. It will be set in the midst of gardens, and imposing avenues and steps will lead up to it.

The ground floor has been given over to exhibits typifying "the appeal of France's beauty and the strength of its national structure." In other words, the touristic charms of France will be displayed, accompanied by evidence to prove the stability, vigor, and permanence of the Nation and the Republican regime.

One of the features of the touristic exhibit will be a motion picture illustrating the advantages of France as a vacation-land. The film shows all the varied aspects of French life: the sights of Paris, the main provincial towns, the beach resorts on the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, winter sports centers in the Alps, the Vosges and the Pyrenees, the chateaux and cathedrals, and even many of the famous inns and restaurants of France!

Not unnaturally, the art of eating is emphasized in the French exhibit. On the roof-garden terrace of the pavilion a restaurant will present the acme of "la cuisine française." Furthermore, on the top floor of the building, many of the famous French food specialities may be seen—and tasted.

**Literature, Arts and Industry**

The intellectual side of France will also be well represented. Books, education, research, invention will be displayed. French engineering genius is likewise to be represented by some of the latest achievements in the field of electricity, said to be unrivaled anywhere else in the world.

The second floor of the pavilion will be devoted to the many typically Parisian luxury products: dress-making, hats, jewelry, silks, interior decoration, and novelties of all sorts.

An important colonial exhibit will complete France's participation in the New York World's Fair. This empire display will be housed in a separate annex in the form of a long covered gallery containing over a thousand square meters of floor space. Here will be shown the colonial products from all France's overseas possessions, including the picturesque native "soukhs" of Northern Africa.

## *Christian Science Services on Radio*

(All times given are local)

**New England**

**Boston**—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. (E. D. S. T.); WORL, 920kc, on July 10, Aug. 7, 14; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.13mc, and 7 p. m. (E. D. S. T.), 6.04mc, on Sept. 4.

**Eastern States**

**Florida**

**Jacksonville**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WJAX, 900kc, on Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

**New York**

**Richmond Hill**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 10, 17, 24, 31.

**Pennsylvania**

**Pittsburgh**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.; KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on July 17, Aug. 21.

**Central States**

**Minnesota**

**Minneapolis**—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 7 and Sept. 4.

**Ohio**

**Cleveland**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 10, 17, 24, 31.

**Texas**

**Beaumont**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on July 17, Aug. 7, 21.

**Mountain States**

**Montana**

**Great Falls**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on July 24.

**Pacific States**

**California**

**Long Beach**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 10, 17, 24, 31.

**San Francisco**—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

**Washington**

**Seattle**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on July 10, 17, 24, 31.

**Territories**

**Hawaii**

**Honolulu**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

**Canada**

**Ontario**

**Toronto**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, July 10, 17, 24, 31.

# Economic Stability Heads Topics at Virginia Institute

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 5—Economic stability and social security form the central themes for discussion at the twelfth annual session of the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs which opened here Sunday for two weeks.

The attitude of the major political parties on the issues that make for economic stability and for social security was discussed yesterday—the Fourth of July—and will be further discussed at the close of the institute's session.

John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida, New Deal spokesman, each turned to Thomas Jefferson yesterday to support their arguments for policies of the two major parties.

Mr. Hamilton said "departure" from Jeffersonian precepts in the last five years "has been primarily responsible for many of the evils which afflict this country today."

**Jefferson and Despotism**

Senator Pepper asserted that "everyone knows, of course, that Jefferson's passion for liberty would no more compromise with economic despotism than with political despotism."

Last night, publicity directors of the two parties, Charles Michelson for the Democrats and Franklyn Waltman, Jr., for the Republicans, discussed freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

Asserting that "hardly a page in the 20 volumes" of Jefferson's writings does not "contain an indictment of some aspect of what the New Deal has done," Mr. Hamilton said Republicans have contended that before the country can achieve prosperity "there must be a restoration of confidence among people in their Federal Government and in their own future.

"For that we have been jeered by persons highly placed," he added. "Yet Jefferson, too, recognized the necessity of confidence."

Senator Pepper said Jefferson "is certainly no authority for the view that the nation's government may not, when faced with a great national emergency involving the safety and well-being of its people, resort even to the very verge of its constitutional power."

In speaking of the aims of the Democratic Party, Senator Pepper said, "There is nothing inconsistent with the noblest conception of liberty for a party to assume an obligation to aid those overtaken by disaster."

The importance of correct thinking on national and international problems was emphasized by other speakers before yesterday's session of the Institute.

E. F. Phillips, of Cornell University, said "the first step toward safe world citizenship and, for that matter, toward sound domestic citizenship, is the development of an ability to examine word combinations to detect their falsity.

"Slogans are our captors," he said, "and we have no free inquiry until we cast off our chains."

**Foreign Affairs**

Dr. Charles Pergler, Professor at the National University, Washington, asserted that Herr Hitler has not given up "his goal of including within the Reich's borders every last German still without, whatever the consequences to Germany's neighbors."

Dr. Pergler said, if attacked, "Czechoslovakia will fight, and that raises the whole question of general and permanent peace. The powers which have been retreating for ever so long would do well to remember that permanent peace cannot be purchased by sacrificing Czechoslovakia."

Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron, of Baltimore, spoke at the vespers service Sunday night. The service was conducted under the sponsorship of the National Council of Jews and Christians.

The need of co-operation among religious groups is one of the "most immediate challenges of American life," Rabbi Morris said.

Rabbi Lazaron asserted the dangers to American democracy "are not all from abroad" and added the "economic and social weakness of Europe, the political uncertainty, the racketeering threats of dictators and the menace of their propaganda playing upon the fertile soil of our own discontent—these indeed are factors with which we must reckon.

"But perhaps the greatest factor of all," he said, "is our own failure thus far to solve our own problems, our failure to achieve co-operation as a national family."

John Lloyd Newcomb, President of the University of Virginia, Dr. Robert Kent Gooch, who succeeded the late Dean Charles G. Maphis as Director of the Institute, and Col. W. M. Kemper, Executive Assistant to Gov. James H. Price, of Virginia, made addresses of welcome at the formal exercises of opening.

**Economic Stability**

The question of how international good will can be developed through economic stability was scheduled to come up for discussion during the first week of the Institute in a round table conference under the leadership of Dr. Robert McElroy, professor of American history in Oxford University.

A conference on inter-American aspects of economic stability is planned under the direction of Dr. George Howland Cox, head of the Inter-American Center of George Washington University in Washington.

James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and Democratic National Committee Chairman, will be among the speakers. Others include Jerome Frank, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission; William E. Dodd, former Ambassador to Germany; Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State; James S. Carson, Vice-President of the Foreign and Domestic Power Company; Joseph C. Rovensky, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, New York; Dr. Ruth Alexander, lecturer and economist from Chicago; James H. R. Cromwell, of New York; Mrs. William S. Becker, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and William Arnold Fister, technical advsor to the National Peace Council, London.

The group of speakers for the evening programs during the second week include W. J. Cameron, of the Ford Motor Company; William B. Van Dyck, Assistant to the President of the International General Electric Company; Metcalf Walling, Chief of Division of Contracts, Department of Labor, Washington, and Vincente Villamin, Filipino lawyer and economist.

Dr. Alexander V. Dye, director, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, United States Department of Commerce, will speak on "Our Trade With Latin America," and on Saturday morning, Dr. Maurice Parmalee, formerly of the foreign service, United States Department of State, is scheduled for an address on "The Fundamental Causes of Instability and Insecurity."

# Fourth of July Observances

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania expressed a hope yesterday at the cornerstone laying of a reproduction of Independence Hall at the New York World's Fair that the building would bring "better understanding of the true meaning of Independence Day."

Pointing out that the original Independence Hall in Philadelphia where the Federal Constitution was drafted "stands today in perfect condition—a monument to the artisans who erected it," Governor Earle added:

"And just as those workmen in their own sphere builded well on firm foundations, so did those other builders of our nation—the founding fathers. Their work likewise endures without crumbling, and pray God will endure for centuries to come."

He said he had just left hallowed Gettysburg where he participated in the seventy-fifth anniversary of that "crucial conflict which welded our nation together for all time."

The huge crowds which journeyed to the Blue and Gray reunion, he said, showed that Pennsylvania's "reverence for that historic ground is shared by citizens of every State in the Union" and convinced him that "the inseparable unity of our States and Territories . . . is stronger today than ever before. . . ."

## Greetings From Paris

PARIS, July 4 (AP)—Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet in an Independence Day message broadcast to the United States today declared France, like the United States, wishes to practice President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy.

M. Bonnet stressed that the United States' "moral support" for French policy "in the grave times in which we live" was "all the more comforting" in view of the widespread American interest in good relations among London, Paris, and Washington.

The principle of the interdependence of nations, as enunciated by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, continued Bonnet, constitutes "an ideal which France pursues."

He emphasized, however, that France in view of its geographic situation faces much greater difficulties than the United States in efforts to attain such an ideal.

France is more than ever determined, he said, to maintain the principles of democracy embodied in both the American and French Constitutions.

Earlier Ambassador William C. Bullitt had paid honor to the Marquis de Lafayette, French hero of the American revolution, in an Independence Day address at Lafayette's memorial at Picpus Cemetery.

"In many portions of the earth today men are engaged in showing how despicable man may be," he said.

"To realize that human nature still contains bestial traits which make it possible for men in the sky to murder defenseless women and children by dropping bombs is horrible.

"But it is good in such an hour to remember that human nature contains also the qualities which made possible the idealism, self-sacrifice and courage of Lafayette."

## Parade at Havana

HAVANA, July 5 (AP)—Thousands of Cubans yesterday joined in a huge demonstration of friendship, celebrating the Independence Day of their nearest neighbor. Cuba has officially adopted this gesture of good will toward the United States.

A mile-long parade wound along Malecon Drive to the monument honoring the 260 victims of the sinking of the American battleship Maine in 1898. The sinking touched off the Spanish-American war to give Cuba its freedom.

Authorities estimated 60,000 persons were jammed along the drive to watch the parade.

At night, dancing, fireworks, band concerts and a mass meeting in the National Theater marked the holiday.

In Santiago, Cuban military forces held a special parade before the monument of the Unknown Soldier on San Juan Hill with civil officials and foreign consuls in attendance.

## *Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science*

**By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship**

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

**United States**

**Alaska**

**Anchorage:** American Legion Hall, 8 p. m., Aug. 4.

**Maine**

**Eastport:** Central Congregational Church, 3 p. m., July 10.

**Washington**

**Cashmere:** Methodist Church, 8 p. m., July 12.

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# Industries' Responsibilities Outlined at Chicago Meeting

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—A corporation president and a trade union executive, defining the social responsibility of business at the Fifth Annual Conference on Business Education at the University of Chicago, agreed on such fundamentals as the obligation of industry to grant employees the right to bargain collectively, and the importance of paying sufficient annual wages to meet American standards of living, rather than to strive for a high hourly wage.

Two speakers at this conference were Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, and George M. Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Said Mr. Hoffman, automobile manufacturer, regarding wages:

"I favor a high-wage policy for purely selfish reasons, because my industry is dependent upon high annual wages for the mass of workers if it is to secure a profitable level of volume.

"High hourly wages do not necessarily mean high annual wages. Quite the contrary, they often operate in the opposite direction and are so operating today in many industries."

**Yearly Work**

On the question of wages, Mr. Harrison, the labor official, declared:

"Employment should be regularized to the greatest possible extent. Industry should guarantee a reasonable amount of work each year."

Both speakers stressed the obligation of industry to recognize the employee's right to bargain collectively, but Mr. Hoffman asserted that business should oppose "new coercive forces operating against workers—the closed shop and the check-off."

The two speakers differed chiefly in the points they chose to emphasize. Mr. Hoffman stressed the obligation, as he sees it, of industry to work for the continuance of a free, competitive economy. Mr. Harrison emphasized industry's responsibility to labor.

"We must be consistent in our fight for freedom," said Mr. Hoffman. "We must fight against all unfair restraints, whether they apply to business, to labor, to farmers, or to individual citizens. We should make cause with the universities in their battle for academic freedom, with the newspapers for freedom of the press, and with the broadcasters for freedom of the air.

**Cease Migrations**

"Business must cease its migrations to Washington for succor. Business should set an example of self-reliance, should stand on its own feet, face its business problems and devote its energies to solving them. All groups must put an end to their incessant demand for special privilege."

Industry's responsibility to mitigate the hardships imposed by the introduction of new labor-saving machinery was emphasized by Mr. Harrison.

"Introduction of new processes and machinery that adversely affect labor should be planned," said the labor union chief, "as to cause a minimum of injury to workers immediately affected. Gains resulting from the introduction of these new methods should be fairly shared with labor.

"In return, labor should co-operate with management wholeheartedly in accepting new methods of doing the work of industry."

Mr. Hoffman, in defending use of labor-saving machinery, cited figures from the records of his own company to show that under mechanization men get better pay. In 1908, he said, the Studebaker Corporation employed 5,000 hands, used very little machinery, produced goods on the average worth $2,000 a year for each person employed, and paid a total annual wage averaging $624. In 1937, after more than $30,000,000 had been spent on machinery, 6,500 workmen produced on the average of $10,000 each, and got an average annual wage of $1,630. Hours of work per year were also greatly reduced in 1937 as compared with 1908. Five times the production with 40 per cent of the work was the gain in efficiency reported by Mr. Hoffman for the 29-year period.

Prediction that new inventions will bring prosperity in the future was made by William F. Ogburn, University of Chicago sociologist.

"In the past," he said, "huge industries have been built on the telephone, the airplane, the automobile, the radio, and rayon, and they have given employment to millions.

"During the next 30 years, other huge industries will be built upon alloys, plastics, air conditioning, prefabricated houses, the photoelectric cell, agricultural chemistry, television, and steep-flight aircraft."

Business colleges, like all other institutions of higher learning at the college level, should train not for specific jobs but to give students a general education, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, told the conference.

"Business school teachers," he said, "can use the important and pressing industrial, social, and economic problems which the contemporary world affords to prepare the students for citizenship, to promote understanding of the contemporary world. And understanding is the object of general education."

# 'Learn and Earn' Prepares Youth In School for Job

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 5—New York City's co-operative education experiment, alternating school and work as a modern-times version of the old apprentice system, is the subject of a Board of Education report this week. The system is now in effect in three high schools here, and the 1,800 pupils in attendance earned more than $150,000 last year at an average weekly pay of $14.48. Its resemblance to the apprentice method lies in business co-operating in the training of boys and girls, giving both teachers and students a balanced concept of what industry wants.

The report lists as qualities most vital to employment today personal appearance, good manners, and co-operation, and admonishes the teachers not to neglect training in personal habits. A sense of loyalty, sportsmanship and a definite code of ethics are other qualifications stressed, together with the importance of a good foundation in general education, speed, and accuracy in specific skills and "good arithmetic." Classroom emphasis also is urged on courtesy, adaptability and the ability to get along with people.

This type of training, according to Dr. Grace Brennan, assistant director of the Division of Educational and Vocational Guidance and author of the report, is becoming "more and more recognized as a solution to the economic problems of both industry and the worker." It has opened a door, she said, to young persons under necessity to "learn and earn," who are beyond the school age and have had no specific vocational training that fits them to get a position in the highly specialized business of today.

# Ringling Circus Joins Barnes Show

SARASOTA, FLA., July 5 (AP)—A 21-car train carrying performers and equipment of the Ringling circus, forced by labor trouble to cut short its summer tour, was en route today to Redland, S. D., to join the Al G. Barnes show.

George Smith, General Manager, who accompanied the train, indicated the enlarged Barnes circus would be headed eastward. One of several shows controlled by the Ringling organization, it customarily travels western states.

Mr. Smith said he could not say how much of the territory originally included in the "big top's" schedule would be covered by the Barnes unit.

The western show's seating capacity would be doubled by tents and seats aboard the train, he said.

Included in the acts joining Barnes is Frank ("Bring 'em Back Alive") Buck and Gargantua, the giant gorilla.

# German Ambassador To Japan on Way

NEW YORK (AP)—Maj. Gen. Eugen Ott, the new German Ambassador to Japan, arrived here on the North German Lloyd liner Columbus on his way to Tokyo.

Military attaché for four years to the German Embassy in Tokyo, General Ott said the Japanese were using no military advisers and said he understood all advisers to the Chinese Army have been recalled by the Hitler Government.

# South African Papers Get Press Association

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 5 (CP)—The South African Press Association has come into operation, a co-operative non-profit-making organization for gathering and distributing news.

The Association is made up of 28 "foundation members" and includes all South Africa's dailies with the exception of two new publications in Durban and Johannesburg. With the exception of four members in Southern Rhodesia, all are in the Union of South Africa.

# Hotels, Resorts and Travel

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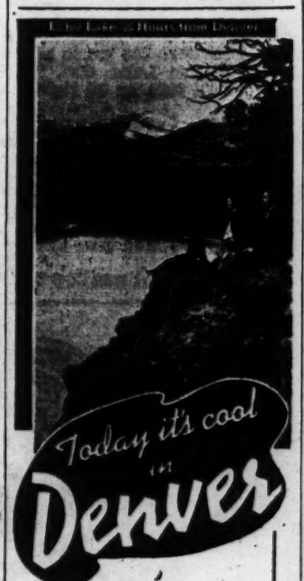

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# The Children's Page

*A Monday Page*

## A House for Mrs. Blue-Tit

(Founded on Fact)

Little Mrs. Blue-Tit was looking for a house, and Mr. Blue-Tit was helping her.

"You seem very hard to please," said Mr. Blue-Tit. "What about this nice hole in the wall, I think it would be fine." "Don't like it," said his wife, and flew on. She gave a scornful glance at an old porcelain jar, stopped to examine the cylinder of a pump, and then discovered a bee hive in a garden.

"I think this would be just the thing," she said, as she alighted on the top.

"Do you, indeed," said a bee. "I'm afraid the Queen would not consent, but I'll ask her if you like."

"Don't trouble, thank you," said Mr. Blue-Tit. "I wouldn't think of settling here. Far too many bees about."

Mrs. Tit flew away, rather disappointed, for she liked the bee hive.

"A stump with a hole in it would be better," said Mr. Tit. "I saw one in a field the other day. Perhaps you'd care to have a look at it?"

Mrs. Tit agreed, and the pretty little birds flew on to the field.

**A Jolly Stump**

"Here it is," said Mr. Tit. "Isn't it a jolly bit of stump? Must have fallen off this tree."

"The very thing," said Mrs. Tit, joyfully. "What a cosy nest it will make for my babies!"

Mr. Tit gave a sigh of relief He was pleased that the house hunting was over. They started to get the stump ready for the eggs at once.

After a time there were ten little eggs in the nest, and how excited the parents were when at last the tiny fledglings were hatched! It was hard work feeding them, so many babies needed such a lot of food, and Mr. and Mrs. Tit were kept very busy for many days.

"They'll soon be able to use their wings," said Mrs. Tit one day.

Mr. Tit, who had done a great deal of flying backwards and forwards with food, said he thought he would take a few hours off. As Mrs. Tit agreed, he darted away into the glorious sunshine.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Tit sat on a branch of a tree, keeping an eye on the door of her house. Her children were all asleep for once, and she was free to enjoy the insects on branches and leaves.

Just then a man came across the field, and to her dismay, stooped down, picked up the log, and carried it away.

"Oh dear! Oh dear!" cheeped Mrs. Tit. "Whatever shall I do? My house and my babies have gone. This is dreadful!"

**In the Apple Tree**

The man never noticed the timid little bird. He was only thinking what a nice log he had found, and as soon as he got home he gave it to Mary, his wife, who laid it down by the side of the hearth.

Little Mrs. Blue-Tit flew to the cottage window sill, tapping her beak against the pane. But no one took any notice of her.

"Give me back my babies!" she chirped, and waited anxiously.

Mary tidied up the kitchen, and when she came to sweep the hearth, she moved the log her husband had brought in. And as she did so something caught her attention.

"Good gracious!" she cried. "Why, there's a nest here full of tiny birds."

"Cheep! Cheep!" cried the babies "Mother's outside on the sill."

Mary must have understood, for she turned to the window and saw poor little Mrs. Blue-Tit.

"Here you are!" she said, and picking up the log very carefully, she carried it out of doors and put it in a cleft of an apple tree at the end of the garden.

Mrs. Tit followed her, and standing a short distance off, Mary watched the little bird feeding her hungry children.

Then Mrs. Tit flew away to find Mr. Tit and explain all that had happened, and it was not long before two happy little birds were feeding their babies again.

"We'll stay here," said Mr. Tit, looking about him. "I like this place."

Mrs. Tit liked it too, and before many days had passed the garden was full of small wings, flashing blue in the sunlight.

## A Palace Tours The World

The most energetic palace ever built has just come back to London after touring the British Empire for four years, and although it has visited such far-lying countries as Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Canada, and Newfoundland, and has entertained thousands and thousands of people, it has arrived home without a scratch.

This fairy palace, the home of Titania, is even more wonderful today than before it started out on its famous world tour, for it has received presents of all kinds from the interested visitors who have seen it. A tiny opal casket, from Sydney, is to hold Queen Mary's signature; from Hobart comes a fairy screen made of Tasmanian blackwood. There is a miniature barrow made of gold, exactly like the barrows used by Australian miners; a teeny-weeny diamond ring, to fit Titania's finger, from Melbourne; a miniature oak table; a kiwi carved from New Zealand greenstone; a gold beaver; some rare, ivory totem poles in miniature, and a bone that once belonged to a dinosaur, believed to be 75,000,000 years old.

Besides these precious additions to the Palace treasures, there are five new ceilings, designed by Sir Nevile Wilkinson, the creator of this wonderful home.

When Lord Stanley, Secretary of the Dominions, welcomed the palace back after its long and eventful tour, a carillon of fairy bells, made by the old Whitechapel Foundry, rang out at the opening ceremony from a tiny belfry specially designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

## Mr. Blackie Cat Turns Up

Mr. Blackie Cat sat on the lawn purring happily and waiting for the fishman's call. But, instead, he heard a queer bump, bump, bump, coming through a window, and at once he got up, thinking, "I must see what that means."

Inside the house he found a little brown trunk coming jerkily downstairs from the attic at the end of a rope held by the gardener. Following it was a fat lunch basket in the housemaid's arms.

"Purr," said Mr. Blackie. "Someone's going away."

He wondered if it was the housemaid, the gardener, or his Little Girl's mother and father; and when the trunk was put down in a bedroom he sniffed it within and without, and poked his nose under the basket lid. But that didn't tell him anything, and so he sat down to wait and find out what was going on.

Soon his Little Girl came in, and dumped down a lot of clothes, a few books, and a bucket and spade.

**A Hiding Place**

"So you've found out that I'm going to the seaside!" she said, stroking the friendly cat.

At that, Mr. Blackie's purr stuck in his throat, for he knew what she meant, even though he wasn't a human being.

"Mee-oww!" he replied sadly, as he watched his Little Girl putting her things straight, ready for the packing.

When she went out of the room, he mewed to himself, "I'll get my milk and fish just the same, and there'll still be the garden. But no one rubs my ears, or plays football with paper as nicely as my Little Girl."

Soon he thought, "I'll hide, and then I can be sad in the dark."

He crept out of the room, and trotted up and down the house, looking for the right sad and dark place. And it was when he had searched everywhere and had finally come back to the bedroom, that he had his Very Clever Idea.

**Blackie Disappears**

"Nobody will find me now," he mewed to himself, as he crawled into a lovely hiding place.

For a time the household was so busy getting the Little Girl and her mother ready to go away, that he was forgotten. Then Cook said it was strange that Mr. Blackie hadn't come at the rattle of lunch plates; but it was not till the Little Girl was saying goodby that they began to wonder what had become of him. They hunted up and down, and inside and outside, and Mr. Blackie heard them calling, of course, but he took no notice, although he felt rather wicked about it.

As Cook locked the trunk and fastened the picnic basket she said to the Little Girl, "Don't worry, he'll turn up all right!"

* * *

That evening, when they were at the seaside, the Little Girl and her mother unstrapped their luggage before they went down to supper. And when they had gone, Mr. Blackie raised the picnic basket lid with his nose, sat up, stretched himself, and then stepped carefully out.

And that was how he turned up!

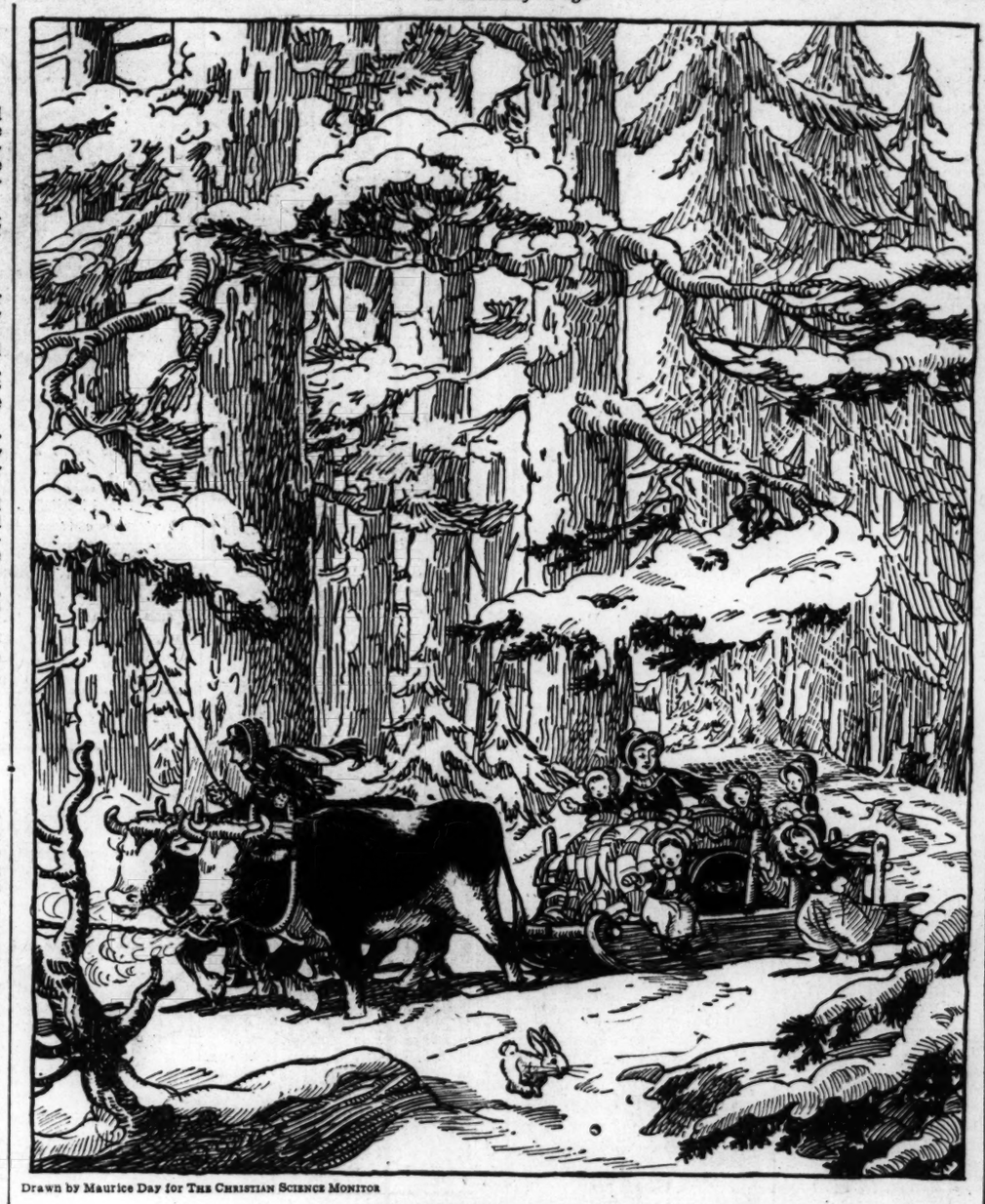
*Arabella*

When I'm naughty, mother tells me
Of a girl who's always good—
Always washes face and fingers,
Sits down neatly to her food.

And her name is Arabella.
When I do forbidden things,
Mother says: "O, Arabella
Wouldn't knot the curtain strings!"

So when mother wouldn't give me
'Nother piece of apple pie,
I said: "Arabella's mother
Never makes her daughter cry!"

HILDA VAN STOCKUM



Drawn by Maurice Day for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## *The Wilderness Cow*

(Vermont, 1789)

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Five little girls and their father and mother
Two tired oxen, the old mare Bess,
Come trudging along through the wintery forest
To found a new home in the wilderness.

Bright and Star are weary with travel,
So Father must take his turn at the yoke,
And five little girls tumble out of the slow sledge
And help Father pull as a kind of joke.

Slowly the sledge creaks through the forest
With Bess in the lead, and the man and the ox
Pulling together and panting and straining,
Hauling the sledge through the stumps and the rocks.

But the five little girls are cheerful and laughing,
The five little girls like squirrels are merry,
And they frisk in the ruts and stumble in snowdrifts
With their eyes bright as glass and their cheeks like a berry.

And at night, by the hearth of some settler's fire,
They eat their corn-meal with a big wooden spoon,
And then roll in bear-skins, their feet to the faggots,
Their heads on the floor, and so fall asleep soon.

To pay for new land, Star and Bright must be given,
And the old mare too—now they have not one beast,
But Father has fifty unbroken wild acres
And an axe and a hoe to begin with at least.

So Father and Mother, with long snowshoes fastened
Over their boots, follow a trail
Among the blazed trees—through three feet of snow-drifts
With two little girls behind like a tail.

And three littlest girls crowd to a window
Of the nearest neighbor and wave and wave
Till Father and Mother and Anna and Mercy
Disappear in the forest, as dark as a cave.

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

## Angela Takes to the Air

Bobby and Betty hurried along in the morning sunshine. A breeze played in the tree-tops above them. The breeze made Bobby and Betty smile. It was just what they wanted. For under his arm Bobby carried a bright red kite.

Betty carried her rag dolly, Angela, in hers.

It was Saturday, and Bobby and Betty were on their way to Kite Hill, where all the boys and girls who lived near Bobby and Betty flew their paper kite-birds.

"I'll take Angela so she won't be lonely," Betty had told mother as she and Bobby went out the back door. Angela looked happy at being taken along. Her black button eyes were quite as bright and shining as Bobby's and Betty's were.

"I'll hold your kite for you," Betty told Bobby as they walked along. "Then Angela and I will sit on the grass and watch it." Just talking about it made them hurry a little more.

**On Kite Hill**

When they reached Kite Hill the breeze blew more than ever.

"It won't take us long to get my kite flying today," Bobby said to Betty. A few minutes later Betty was holding the bright red kite. She let go when Bobby called, "Ready!"

"Now!" she called. But the red kite only rose a little on the air. There the breeze whipped it and sent it turning and dipping back to the ground. They tried again. Again the kite jumped only to fall to the grass.

"I guess it needs more tail in this strong breeze," said Bobby, "but I did not bring any other rags with me."

Betty felt in her own pocket. She wished that she had brought her sewing bag. They looked about on Kite Hill to see if they could find something that would make the tail of Bobby's kite heavier. Then Betty saw Angela lying on the grass. It gave her an idea.

"Do you suppose Angla would do?" Betty asked Bobby.

Bobby's eyes flew open.

"Maybe," he smiled. "Maybe she would. Do you suppose Angela would like to fly?"

Betty laughed.

"Oh yes," she answered. "Angela can sit in trees. When she gets wet I hang her on the line and she comes out as good as new. Angela will just smile about it."

**A Successful Flight**

"Yes, I know that," Bobby laughed.

It wasn't long before Angela was tied about her middle to the tail of Bobby's kite. She smiled as Betty held it again for Bobby.

"Everything will be all right now," Angela seemed to say as she rose into the air. She waved her arms and legs gayly.

And everything was all right. The pretty kite left Betty's hands to make a little climb. It waved back and forth for a minute. Angela still waved, too. Then the kite rose again. Soon it was sailing like a red bird against the sky.

Soon It Was Sailing Like a Red Bird

Betty clapped her hands.

"I suppose we look as small to Angela up there as she does to us when she is down here," Betty said as they watched the kite and the dolly swing in the sky.

"I wonder what other things she can see," said Bobby.

But Angela never told them. When Bobby pulled his kite string in at noon-time Angela still smiled.

But as Betty told mother at the lunch table, Angela's black button eyes were brighter than ever over all the things she had seen from the sky.

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

## The Lazy Almond Tree

The last thing to be planted in the garden was a little almond tree. The gardener carefully scooped a hole in the ground, and placing the tree inside it, piled up the earth and hobbled away.

Shyly the little tree looked around. There were lavender bushes at the gate, and all over the house wistarias spread their leaves. From the front beds hollyhocks rose on their strong stalks to hide the lower windows. Said the tree to itself, "This is truly a delightful garden. In summer it will be a blaze of color."

The tree was right. When spring was over, the buds unfolded and the air was full of scent. Every afternoon when the sun shone down it grew sleepy with the hum of bees and the quiet restfulness of the place.

"Next year, I won't bother to flower at all," it thought. "No one will miss me, and it is really far more pleasant to look on than to work."

**Bare Branches**

Summer turned into autumn, and autumn into winter, and all through the cold months the bulbs, and the shrubs, and the flowering trees stored up food from the ground ready for next year's blossoming time. But the little almond tree only gathered enough to keep it alive, and nothing more.

When the spring came the garden was lovelier than ever. It seemed that there were even more flowers and shrubs than had been planted, such a show did they make.

"What has happened to you, my friend?" piped a blackbird, cocking its head at the bare almond tree.

"Nothing at all!" replied the tree, and smiled dreamily beneath the blue sky, quite content to be plain and dull, and to watch the other plants blossoming.

"It isn't fair," grumbled a bee. "We chaps have to work for our living, while you stand idly looking on. Honeysuckle House can only be beautiful if we all work together."

And that was exactly what the gardener was thinking.

"If that tree doesn't flower next year, out it goes!" he muttered to himself.

Another twelve months went by, and under the ground the bulbs and roots were working as hard as before storing up food for future use. But the little almond tree was lazy again and looked more barren and dingy than ever, the one dark spot in the pretty garden.

"You spoil everything!" said the blackbird.

The gardener agreed with him, and that evening he seized a spade, and rooting up the tree flung it behind the dustbin in the back yard.

**Thinking Better of It**

At first the tree was too dazed to realize what had happened, but when it saw where it was it thought sadly, "I shall never be given a chance to flower again."

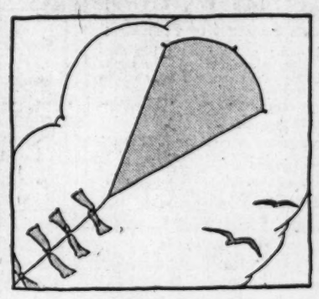
The next day, when the milkman came with the milk, he noticed the almond tree propped up against the bin, and thinking it a shame that it should be there, took it home with him and planted it among his cabbages and beans.

The tree didn't like this at all. It hardly seemed worth while working hard through the winter if it was to flower in such a dull place.

"But if I don't," it told itself wisely, "I shall be rooted up again. Besides, my own petals will be the only color I shall see here," and it determined to produce the prettiest buds that ever grew.

The next year the blossoms of the almond tree were as thick and beautiful as anything growing up at Honeysuckle House, and the bees buzzed with delight, and the birds sang. A little cluster of violets took heart and burst into flower nearby, and the tree was so busy watching them and listening to the birds and the bees that it quite forgot the other wonderful garden.

"Next winter I will store up more food still," it thought, "and then what wonderful things will happen!"



## Miss Phoebe Finnegan

Miss Phoebe Finnegan has wooden hair, and wobbles instead of walks, and yet she has been booked to act and sing twice nightly at Ashley Duke's Mercury Theater, London.

But then, you see, Miss Phoebe Finnegan is a puppet actress who appears on the English stage on a solid round base, and with a full, long skirt, which conceals the fact that she has no legs.

She is a new star in "Puppet Show, 1938," by Helen and Margaret Binyon, puppeteer daughters of the poet Laurence Binyon, and because she has no legs, her movements imitate the wobbling walk of a stout person much more realistically than would have been possible otherwise. She was modeled to represent a Liverpool market woman.

## *The Blue Butterfly*

O, blue butterfly
Wandering in the sky
Where the wind blows,
And sunlight glows,
And great white clouds float by,
How frail, how far,
How innocent,
How impudent,
You are!

JAMES GUTHRIE, in "The Wild Garden"

## The Ant and The Grasshopper

Amanda Ant sat down to think. She had just found a fine piece of white bread which was far too heavy for her to manage alone. Waving her little black arms in the air, she thought of all the hungry baby ants in the ant hill deep in the earth, waiting to be fed. How could she save all of it for them? It seemed such a long distance to her home.

Moments passed by as she pondered, when suddenly above her came a quick whir of wings. Amanda looked up just as a huge green grasshopper landed on a twig beside her.

"Good morning, Grasshopper Green," sighed Amanda Ant.

"Good morning, Amanda Ant. Whatever is your trouble?"

"Oh, dear," was the quick reply. "This delicious bit of bread I've just found is far, far too heavy for me to carry so great a distance alone. And I did want to take it for the hungry baby ants."

Grasshopper Green leaped to the next leaf, and peering down at the crust, said laughingly, "Why, that doesn't seem very large to me. It wouldn't be too heavy for me to carry on my strong wings, if you'd allow me to help you."

"Oh, would you?" sang Amanda Ant. "That is so kind. If you let me lead the way home, you could easily follow me. Just a moment and I'll run ahead and find the shortest path." Back and forth she ran to find the best way.

"This direction, Grasshopper Green," she soon called, "over the geranium bed, across the ravine, and you will find the ant hill at the foot of the maple tree."

With a quick swoop, Grasshopper Green picked up the crust in his strong scissor-like jaws, and with a whirl of his wings and a great leap into the air, he was off. He came down a distance away with a soft thud, and then sprang up again, and again, never stopping until he came to the maple tree, right to the door of the ant hill.

Busy little ants were running in and out of the ant hill, but not one turned to look at their caller, nor to greet him. Just for an instant Grasshopper Green felt a bit neglected, but then Amanda appeared, hurrying through the leaves.

"Oh, thank you," she said, waving her feelers in the air. Then stopping a passing worker, she said, "Go and call all of the others to help. Here is a fine crust of white bread for the baby ants; I should never have been able to bring it home but for Grasshopper Green."

The little ant scampered away to call his brothers. Then a long line of cheerful tiny black ants marched out of the hill and worked and worked until the fine white crust was a pile of fine white crumbs, which they carried into the ant hill.

"Thank you, thank you," sang each ant as he picked up a morsel of bread and carried it into the house.

"And, thank you, thank you, dear Grasshopper Green," said Amanda, "that was a wonderful help to us." And she made a little curtsy.

"You are most welcome, dear friend," said Grasshopper Green, making such a splendid bow that his green coat tails swept the ground. "I hope I may be of assistance to you again," he called as he disappeared into the air with a whir of wings.

You would enjoy a cruise —on inland sea or boundless ocean. Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor contains many announcements of cruises for you to choose from.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

# Traffic Schools for Youthful Drivers—A 'Must'?

Parents—Teachers Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## Youth at the Wheel and His Need Of Training for Reliability

### Solving Problem of the Young Traffic Offender an Important Step in Solving Youth's Problems

**Youth and Juvenile Court—5**

**By Stanley W. Sutton**

Commissioner of the Superior Court, Juvenile Department

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Los Angeles

It is a real pleasure and relief at times to step aside from the usual delinquency and dependency cases and meet a group that for the most part constitute an entirely different type of individuals. As violators of the vehicle code one greets many of the finest specimens of American youth, and it cannot be said that the usual delinquent is also a daredevil driver, unless, of course, he is making a get-away with a stolen car. Nor can it be contended that the youthful traffic violator is also a delinquent.

Surprisingly few minor transgressors of the motor vehicle provisions have any other record of adverse encounter with the law. It might be said that the average youthful unacceptable car operator is purely thoughtless; so imbued with the fresh exuberance of the occasion, and a feeling of mastery and achievement in the management of the machine, that he is unaware of the presence and rights of other motorists upon the boulevards. This attitude is particularly emphasized during the inter-school athletic seasons, when each opposing side, but particularly that of the victor, their cars over-loaded with young men and fair maidens, and decorated with pompoms, steamers and leis, must impress the public, and punctuate the pavements with speed, quick starting, abrupt stopping, blatant horns, contending bumpers, skidding tires, and squealing brakes.

The confusion on the highways may give the quick-on-the-trigger youth a chance to pass disregardingly through it all in safety, while the more staid and conservative driver is pushed or forced to one side or other of the road, to come in disastrous contact with an inhospitable light post, telephone pole, or curbing. In all fairness, however, it must be admitted and contended that the alarming and apparently steadily mounting number of traffic fatalities cannot be laid at youth's door.

**Problem Common To All Localities**

How to curb the spirit of speed is a common problem in all jurisdictions.

Little Johnny, just past 14 and the son of a doting, wealthy widow, was traveling 70 miles an hour at the busy time of day on Florence Avenue, one of our leading industrial arteries. I felt called upon to admonish the mother for permitting son Johnny to take her high-powered roadster and drive about as he pleased. I indicated it was not safe for Johnny, the public, or her pocketbook. Disregarding the issue entirely, her response was, "Well, Commissioner Sutton, there should be a law that would forbid automobile manufacturers to build cars that will go that fast."

Johnny was ordered to abstain from driving until he should be 16 years of age, and then only after he should obtain a legal driver's license from the State Department of Motor Vehicles. The mother was cited to another court to answer in fine for permitting her minor son to drive without a license. She was also instructed that should he drive again in violation of the order, the Court would doubtless interpret his conduct as evidence of her inability to supervise him properly, and make it necessary to place Johnny under a more adequate program for disciplinary care than she was able to provide. I believe Johnny is past 16, and there have been no further complaints or charges.

**A Privilege, Not a Right**

The young operator, and often his parents, need the theory of license to drive a car explained to them; namely, that operating a motor vehicle is not an "inherent right," such as breathing, talking, or walking, but is a "legal privilege," granted and approved by the State to those who wish to use it with proper care, circumspection, and due regard for the rights of others. Therefore whenever any licensed person, either minor or adult, violates the provisions of this privilege, to the detriment and danger of others, the people shall look to the Courts and the State Motor Vehicle Departments to deprive such individuals of the use of the boulevards while in control of a motor vehicle.

It is difficult for parents to curb and restrict the use of the car, and yet hold the child's confidence and convince him that it is done in the interest of his welfare and safety.

The automobile and the various difficulties that may be directly or indirectly traced thereto, is the most serious vehicle or means of delinquency I know anything about. In a recent survey of 14,000 cases passing through our Juvenile Court, 71 per cent of them involved automobiles in some manner or degree.

Co-operation of agencies in organizing traffic schools has resulted in much help by way of education. Here the Juvenile Court, together with the aid of the Probation Office, Sheriff's and Police Departments, School Systems, Automobile Club and State Department of Motor Vehicles has been conducting over a period of years, a regular Saturday morning school for minor violators. By means of lecture, illustration, study of the Vehicle Code, and motion pictures, is presented a curriculum designed to teach methods of avoiding accidents, keeping cars in proper condition for use, due regard for the rights of others, and in all, to advance a traffic safety program for conservation of human life.

**This series on Youth and the Juvenile Court contains six articles. They are running on consecutive Tuesdays.**

## Danish Folk High Schools

### Carry On Grandtvig's Ideal—Education for Living

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Copenhagen

In spite of changing methods the spirit of the old Folk High School is still preserved today and the foundations laid by the great Danish educator, Bishop Grundtvig, remain the basis of teaching in these schools. While teachers are not now called upon to dispel ignorance, as they were fifty years ago, they have to deal with conditions brought about by a certain superficial contact with civilizations in other countries.

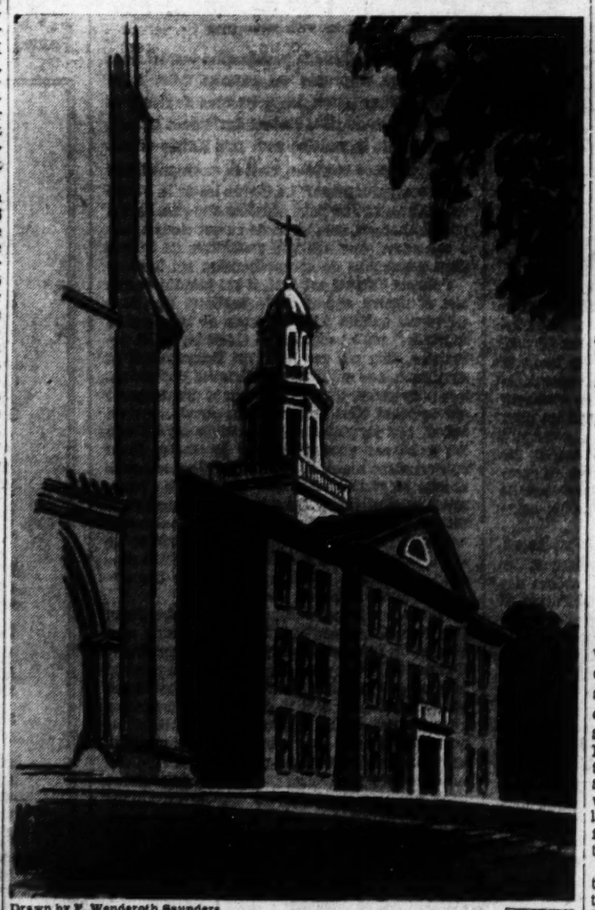
The Danish Folk High Schools were instituted in 1844 in the village of Rodding, in Jutland, with the idea of educating the peasant population to keep and develop its own culture. The name of Bishop Grundtvig is inseparably connected with the establishment of these schools for the people, which were started in various districts. The subjects studied were chosen for their economic and cultural emancipation value. Education, Bishop Grundtvig held, should be for living, not for the purpose of obtaining a living or a position in life. It should aim at helping the young adult to take his place in history and should make clear the interdependence of individuals upon one another. On three subjects special emphasis was placed: on the teaching of history; Danish language and literature; and song.

History is taught not as a meaningless mass of dates and events, but as a progression in which the past is linked with the present—of which the pupil is a living part. The teacher of history seeks to make his pupils realize that they themselves are links in history; he tries to give them a sense of unity of purpose so that they feel they are participants in the making of the history, not only of Denmark but of the whole world.

The teaching of languages is another prominent feature in the curriculum of the Folk High Schools partly on account of Denmark's geographical position and also because the Danes are great travelers. The elements of phonetics and rhythm are first taught, and the direct method for teaching languages is then employed.

The schools are situated in country districts and are connected with the agricultural schools which have contributed so much towards improving methods in dairy farming and hog production. During the last thirty years about one-third of the agricultural youth of the country have taken a course at a Folk High School. Grants from the Government are given to the pupils at the rate of about 1,400,000 kr. ($311,111) a year.

The schools are all private and are owned, as a rule, by the principal, who is also the warden. Men attend during the winter months, that is from November to April, and women during the summer months from May to July. Many of those who occupy prominent positions in local government, co-operative associations and politics, have attended the Folk High Schools, and it is generally recognized that valuable help has been afforded by these schools in times of economic crisis.



Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders

### Griffin Hall at Williams College

Griffin Hall, with its beautiful Colonial tower, was built in 1828 and is one of the oldest college buildings on the Williams campus today. In 1904 it was moved a few feet from its original site to make way for the Thompson Memorial Chapel, which rises in Gothic magnificence at its side

## "We Will Not Fight"

"We will not fight,
And all the world in strife
Shall not deter us in our march toward everlasting peace.
Our youths shall not be reared to die—
To sprawl in some far land
And numbly feel their lives flow out a shrapnel wound,
Or hang like flies on barbed entanglements, begging for death—
This shall not be!"

But silently, toy soldiers march across a dime-store counter,
Forming ranks between grim rows
Of dugouts, anti-aircraft guns,
And shining field artillery
That rakes a fabricated no-man's land
(THE LATEST THING, TEN CENTS!)
And little boys stand by,
Fingering dimes,
Avidly staring,
Making up their minds.

William Blakey in The New Hampshire Student Writer, for 1938

## Sketches From Young America

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

XI

**Abraham Washington**

Abraham Washington was the only Negro boy in the Fifth Grade. He was plump and jolly. His eyes were like shiny black buttons, but they looked all white when he gave you that sidewise glance that always accompanied his broad white smile.

If he were not always the first in the class to grasp an idea, the rumor persisted that he was quick to grasp other things. Various articles which had been left lying around the school had seemed to disappear of late, and sums of money from teachers' pocketbooks had been reported missing. Abraham Washington was vaguely unhappy about the situation, but it seemed so easy to help himself when no one was looking, and it also made it easier that everyone seemed to expect it of him! Suspicion pinned itself on to him like a distinguishing badge. He felt he must be different from the rest. Every time he was excluded from the games of the other boys, and every time the children got together in whispering groups, glancing in his direction, he somehow wished he might get rid of this undesirable badge.

One morning, another sum of money had been reported missing. Abraham Washington's smile was not flashing quite so brilliantly, lessons were not going well, songs were hard to sing, and fractions were difficult. An uneasy tenseness seemed to be in the air. During a study period, the teacher, who was busying herself with flowers on the window ledge in the back of the room, turned and spoke, "Abraham Washington, will you please go to my desk. In the upper right-hand drawer you will find my pocketbook. Will you please open it and count out 65 cents in change from the money you will find in it. Will you be so kind as to put the pocketbook back in the drawer and take the 65 cents to Miss Smith, the teacher across the hall."

With a unanimous gasp all the children looked at Abraham Washington. Slowly his eyes opened wider and wider, while a broad white smile spread across his face.

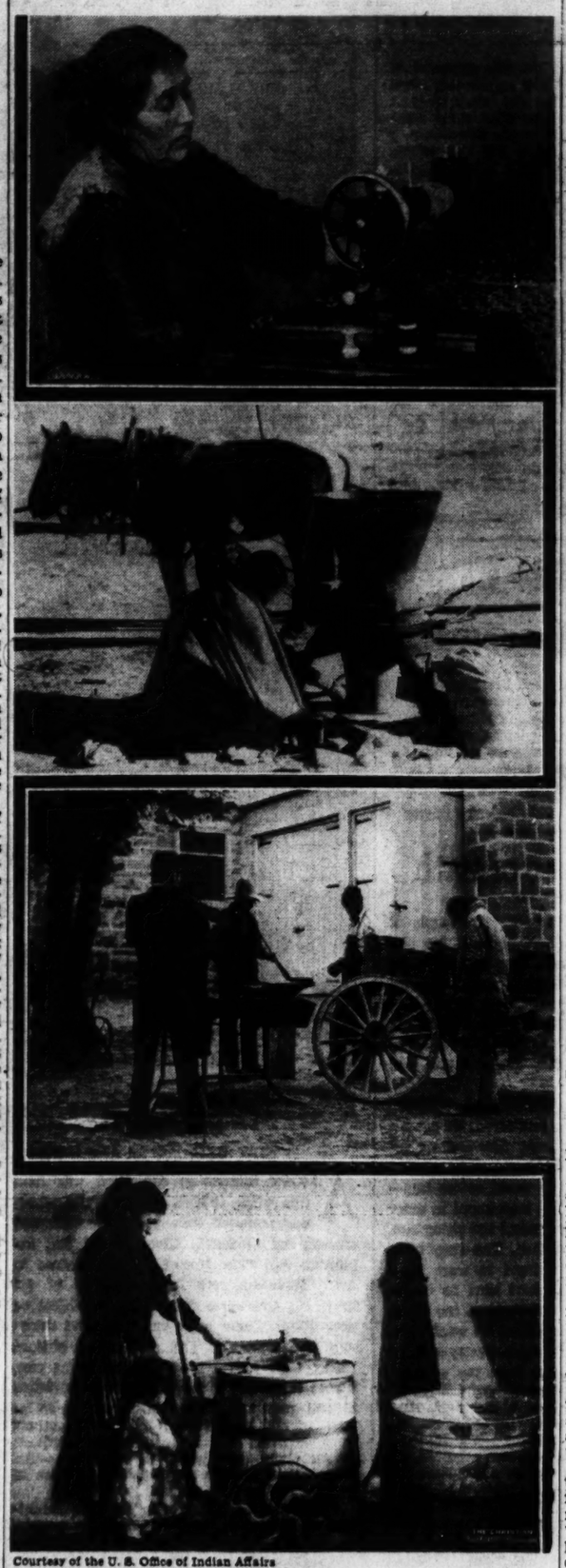
With shoulders squared and head held high he walked with dignity and deliberation down the aisle. He took the pocketbook from the desk, and, holding it high in order that the process might be clearly visible to all beholders, he counted out the exact amount. He then replaced the pocketbook and left the room with 65 cents shut tight in his hand.

Deep silence prevailed until Abraham Washington re-entered the room and took his seat. A sigh of relaxed relief went round the room. The atmosphere was clear, now, and everyone more comfortable. But Abraham Washington was most comfortable of all—his burdensome badge had been removed. It must have been a heavy one, he felt so light and happy without it. The biggest thing in all the world had happened to him—the teacher had trusted him—and that before all the class. It was going to be so easy now, NOT to take things!

All at once the lessons began to slip along smoothly—and fractions were easy!

At recess, Abraham Washington took part in the games.

**Inez Field Damon**



Courtesy of the U. S. Office of Indian Affairs

**Day Schools on the Navajo Reservation Are Community Affairs. Besides Classrooms for Boys and Girls They Provide Equipment Such as the Indians Do Not Have in Their Own Hogans. If You Were to Visit One of These Schools, You Might See an Indian Woman Using the School Sewing Machine to Make Clothes for Her Family, or Grinding Corn in the Community Grinder. At the Blacksmith Shop You Would Find Navajo Men Taking Advantage of the Trained Indian Assistant and the Supply of Tools to Mend Harnesses, Shoe Horses, and Repair All Kinds of Farm Machinery. And, Since Running Water and Laundry Equipment Are Not Available in the Hogan, You Would Find the School Laundry a Busy Place**

## Serving the Navajo Community

### Day Schools Are Now Proving Centers of Activity for Adults, Too

**By Ta-de-win**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, D. C.

"If you should pass a Navajo woman balancing a bundle of soiled clothing on her head, you may rest assured that she is on her way to one of our Navajo Community Day Schools," remarked Willard W. Beatty, Director of Indian Education, Department of the Interior. Some of these women, he added, walk 15 miles in order to do their laundry at the school, since water for such purposes is almost nil in the Navajo home.

Mr. Beatty was enthusiastic over the practical benefits derived from these Community Day Schools by Navajo men and women, boys and girls. Many a Navajo woman, for example, not only does her week's washing in the set tubs at the school, but hangs the clothes out to dry and then irons them there.

**More Schools Being Built**

Each of the 48 day schools on the Navajo Reservation has one or more classrooms for 30 pupils, besides a kitchen, dining room, bathing facilities, and other conveniences for adults as well as children. An Indian couple lives at each school, the woman to serve as housekeeper and the man to drive the school bus. Just as fast as roads are put through so that busses can collect the children, new schools are built. Three years ago 75 per cent of the Navajo children of school age had no opportunity to attend school, but the number has now been reduced to 50 per cent.

Water is at a premium on the Navajo Reservation; wells dug for the Day Schools must often be dug very deep. There is running water in the built-in laundry tubs as well as in the bath tubs, and to show how much use is made of these, Mr. Beatty emphasized that last year 2,000 washings were done, 2,414 baby baths were given, and 9,477 adults took advantage of the bathing opportunity at the School.

But the water is not limited to school purposes. Last year innumerable gallons were carted away in barrels to the hogans, the Navajo's type of dwelling, where it was very much appreciated, according to Mr. Beatty.

**Community Equipment**

Then there are the community corn grinders, more economical as far as time goes, and certainly much easier than the crude hand method used at home, for patient horses are employed for the school machines.

Aside from the washing machines, perhaps the most popular object with the women is the sewing-machine, generally two for each school. Parents make their own and their children's clothing under the supervision of a teachcer if necessary. Last year 1,424 blouses, 4,191 dresses, 25 shirts, 44 pajamas, 1,718 skirts and 630 undergarments were made at the schools. Where the school provides material for clothing, the Navajo father often pays for it by chopping wood for school use. Even the Navajo men like to run the sewing machines.

Noonday meals are prepared by the Navajo women in the school kitchens, as well as meals for community gatherings. Then the women provide the ingredients, as they do when they cook for home use. Last year 4,129 loaves of bread were baked by the women for their homes. Not all the baking is done in a complicated modern stove, outdoors near the school is a beehive shaped adobe oven. The Navajo women are accustomed to such stoves and moreover they like to work outdoors whenever possible.

**Blacksmith Shop Much Used**

There is no blacksmith shop on the reservation, so the Navajo drives his horses and wagon to the one at the school. At the shop he also finds a supply of implements for mending harness, setting wagon tires, sharpening tools and repairing all kinds of farm machinery. There is almost always a Navajo in the shop tinkering with his wagon or fashioning a tool handle.

When the school bus is out, there is extra room in the garage for shop work. Simple household furniture is made there, such as benches, chairs, chests, cradle-boards, cupboards, doors, tables, pinon screens and looms

There is even a barber shop at the school where the Navajo may cut his son's hair under the supervision of the Indian assistant. He may have his own hair cut, too, if he feels that he can relinquish the cherished Navajo headband and the bobbed-up long hair.

"We still have eight or nine boarding schools on the Navajo Reservation, as well as a senior high school," concluded Mr. Beatty, "but our main purpose in having these day schools is to serve the entire community. Not only can adults perform their homely, household tasks here in the daytime, they may come day or night to enjoy the books and magazines the school provides. This privilege is appreciated since there is little reading matter and a poor reading environment in the hogan.

"By thus serving both grown-ups and children, our Community Day Schools are contributing to the development of a better understanding between the typical, old-time Navajo and the younger generation, which year by year is moving toward what the white man calls progress."

## Encouraging One Another

**Our Youth Round Table**
**Meets Every Tuesday**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

After a brief silence, due to an empty mail box, we again call the meeting to order, with enough speakers for one meeting. By next week we hope to hear from more of you.—Chairman.

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California

Dear Friends:

There is a medicine called "patting one's self on the back," which some people recommend as an antidote to depression. It is not very efficient. Indeed, its effects are often poisonous. The reason? It makes us think that things are well enough, when they ought to be better. There is no such thing, in the human situation, as "well enough." Matthew Arnold said that "perfection is a growing and a becoming."

There is another process, however, called gratitude, and it is a good medicine. It sees the rose in the bud, the garden in the seeds. It presses ahead, and works hard. It blames no one, neither self nor others, neither outside nor inside, neither foreign governments nor the local administration. It deals with evil intelligently, but it says "boo" to evil before evil has a chance to say "boo" to it.

A phase of gratitude, a distinct phase, St. Paul spoke of when ne said "encourage one another." This we need to be more apt at doing. It may be easy to do so when one thinks of people in generalities, but charity begins at home, and so charity often doesn't begin as well as it should. So we should say "Thank you" and "You're doing fine" as often as we can.

I speak of these things—which all of us know already and really don't need to be told about—mainly because, when there is talk of depression, we fear that our ideals aren't working so well. We let down in the matter of big hopes, and get pretty busy with the budget. Generation after generation, however, gains a little over this temptation, and we young people in 1938 are in a good position to do a great deal. At least we can say, when the slowness of world peace laughs at our dreams: They have not failed us—they have gone ahead to do a bit of exploring.

(Mr.) K. H.

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**Praises Walking**

England

Dear Chairman:

I should like to voice my appreciation of the letters and articles in the Monitor about Youth Hosteling, for it was through these, and through hearing friends tell about their experiences, that my sister and I decided to go Youth Hosteling this year.

We decided to walk and our journey took us from Maidenhead, on the River Thames, to Henley, and thence to Oxford, where we paused for a day to look over several of the colleges and to do some boating on the river. Then on through the Cotswolds to Stow-on-the-Wold and on again for two days and we arrived at our goal, which was Stratford-upon-Avon.

Three nights is usually the limit of time to stay at a hostel, but at Stratford we were allowed to stay four nights as the hostel was not full. It was fun to meet the different people who came to the hostel each evening, and then, after the dinner was cleared away, to join the throng who were going to the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

This has been the most interesting holiday we have ever had. All the hostelers were very friendly, especially the overseas visitors who were eager to see so much of England and the Continent before they returned to their homes. We met Americans, Canadians, Norwegians, Irish boys and girls, a German and a Dutch boy.

We found, too, that walking has inspired in us a far greater love of the countryside.

To any Round Tabler who is undecided about what sort of holiday to take I should advise this form of holiday. It has been such fun, and I am grateful for those Round Table letters and Monitor articles which have told of the delights of Youth Hosteling.

(Miss) M. F. B.

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**And Your Chairman Adds . . .**

At the suggestion of one of our members (in fact, we had been planning to do it soon anyway) we call your attention to a new department of letters from young people now being published monthly in The Atlantic, under the title "Under Thirty." Its avowed purpose is to let the "Under Thirties" present their aims, experiences, and perplexities, in letters of not over 650 words. The letters are well written and worth your attention. So far, however, we note a tendency merely to pose questions (although good ones) and describe perplexities, with no constructive attempts at solutions. It is true, of course, that most "under thirties" who are good thinkers, realize that experience is a valuable ingredient for problem-solving; yet it is also true that freshness of viewpoint is valuable. When we first began our Round Table we noted this same tendency on the part of the Under Thirties, namely, to describe unsolved problems and offer no constructive idea concerning them. Diagnosis is important, but at least an effort at cure should follow. Youth has too much to offer, to be content merely to fling problems out for others to solve. We think the Atlantic section will be better reading, when its Under Thirties go further than examining the wind and wave, and try their hands at taking brief turns at the tiller.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

## For a Successful Interview

**Hints to Job-Hunters**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Few high school or college graduates, it seems, know how to fill out an employment application blank or how to write a letter of application that will gain the favorable attention of the prospective employer. Still fewer know how to seek an employment interview or what to say when face to face with a possible employer. Many fail to sell their services by lack of alertness, by loquacity, or by a slouchy posture.

Men sell just three things in this world: commodities, ideas, and services. Every job-applicant is a salesman. As such he must understand what he has for sale. He must use the best means of impressing the prospective employer with his ability to do satisfactory work for him. To do so requires knowledge of the concern for which he wants to work—its products, its policies and its problems.

The worst thing in the world is to give the employer the idea that your main desire is to get on the pay roll. To ask for a job and say that you are willing to do anything is to give this impression. To know the duties of the job for which you are applying and to state briefly your qualifications for the successful performance of those duties is to start on the path that leads to employment and possible promotion.

**Harry E. Stone**

Guidance and Placement Service, West Virginia University.

## Nationality Rooms Open At University

Pittsburgh, Pa.

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# The Home Forum



## One, Two, Three

"ALL nicely brought-up children learn the piano," said my mother firmly. "Your sister did and so must you."

Slowly the metronome ticked above me, one, two, three, one, two, three. Laboriously I practiced in the large and chilly drawing-room, fervently wishing I wasn't a nicely brought-up child and that my sister had not been so musical. That she actually liked playing the piano, and could always find middle C, was a source of continual wonder to me. Things grew better after the day I squeezed a minute piece of paper between middle C and D; for then I had a base to work from, where previously there had been only a sea of black and white keys. I can laugh now when I think of those incredible music lessons, glad of the solid working knowledge they gave me.

* * *

OUR REMOTE VILLAGE had no music teacher, but the postman between his rounds was willing to impart all he knew. The door of his house was never locked; and, if his letter delivery delayed him unduly, I was bidden to enter and begin my practice. Later, there would be the rattle of his bicycle against the railings; his collie dog would bound into the room and take his place across the pedals beneath my feet, to be followed by his master who tossed aside bicycle clips and peaked cap as he came. He was a natural musician who had never had a lesson. My greatest delight was to inveigle him into playing; then I dimly understood that music could be fun. He found the depths of my ignorance difficult to grasp, for he was just born "knowing how." With a fine flourish, he would run my scales up and down the piano, going from major to minor and back again till the whole room was filled with rhythm and cadence. Then, placing me on the stool again, he would bid me try once more.

* * *

THERE WERE so many things to distract a small child's attention. The top of the piano was covered with ornaments. One photograph in a silver frame had a bird with outstretched wings at its base; when you struck a certain note, the wings quivered and I could never resist a quick look—with disastrous results to my scales. There, too, was the narrow-necked bottle with a ship in full sail inside. Speculation as to how that ship got into the bottle accounted for many a stumble.

Living alone, there were household tasks for this postman to cope with. A row of geraniums on the window sill was frequently watered to the tune of my waltz, the can swaying gently back and forth or suspended in mid-air as it waited for the next faltering note. Sometimes a meal was prepared over the tiny stove, and both the collie and I would wriggle uneasily as a savory smell assailed our nostrils. Nothing, however, sapped his vigilance over my lesson. Toast might burn and kettles boil, but never was a wrong note allowed to pass or imperfect time to go uncorrected. My slow reading of a new piece of music would be encouraged by waving of the hands and humming of the tune. Due to that persistence, I can sight-read an air and I have a fuller appreciation of another's performance.

* * *

ONE RED-LETTER DAY, I came into my own. There was a distinct air of dampness, as I entered the house, and a feeling of indecision. The cause was soon known. A faulty tap had flooded the kitchen, and the able exponent of my scales was at a loss how to proceed. Pupil turned teacher. Together we mopped and wrung, squeezed and shook until some semblance of order was restored. Graciously I waved aside his protests at my lost lesson, glad he did not realize it was a joyous holiday.

On rare occasions, when I must have done well, a bottle of sweets would be brought down from the shelf and I would weigh the delights of pink and yellow against white and green peppermints; but there were long interludes between, when I must have taxed his patience sorely. Once I tried to use the pedals, but the collie raised such a howl of protest that ever afterwards I left him undisturbed.

A time of high adventure was my lesson which came in the evening. It would be dark when I came out; and, hugging my music case, I would hurry down the village street, my ears ringing with the rhythm of my piece. One, two, three, one, two, three, I would hop up the garden path, jumping over the shadows made by the chestnut tree as it wove its pattern in and out amongst the flagstones; until, reaching the kitchen door, I would burst into the warm familiar scene.

JOYCE MACMASTER

### *Surf Riders*

SEA horses thunder on the beach today,
Wild things with tossing manes of silver spray;
Their riders stand erect against the sky,
A moment lost to sight, then lifted high
Upon their steeds, that rushing toward the land
Foam at the nostrils; still their riders stand
With arms spread out like wings above the sea,
Fearless as birds, their bodies poised and free
With muscles rippling under sun-browned skin,
The riders of the surf race swiftly in.

GWEN CASTLE

## First Citizen of Bath

WILLIAM KING was a fair sample of the Yankee builders of Bath. He had his hand in shipbuilding and in almost everything else. He built himself—and he built himself right—on the lines of his own name. Before he finished he was a king of the New World. First citizen of Bath, first in shipbuilding, first in wealth, first governor of Maine. . . .

William's beginnings were small potatoes. His father died when he was seven. He got his education in a sawmill. At nineteen he set out from his native Scarboro barefooted and driving all he had in the world before him—a yoke of steers. He was a man about to enter an epic. He set his face toward the rising sun, and it landed him in Bath. The ship fever was beginning. [illegible]m went to work in a Topsham sawmill. ... a short time he owned half a saw, then a whole one, then the whole mill, then the woods behind it. He went down to Bath and opened up a store. Pretty soon he bought up the warehouses, then the wharves, then the ships that landed at them. Then he started building, and his ships were soon headed in every direction. One of them, the *Reunion*, paid for itself three times in three successive voyages. William also acquired the bank, and a vast kingdom of agriculture. He set out five hundred fruit trees, and raised potatoes enough to feed the whole West Indies. He became a major general in the army and, in 1820, Maine's first governor. . . . He picked out the best hill and built himself a mansion and furnished it out of the whole world. Mirrors with the eagles of France, silver dishes, candlesticks of emperors. And his house became the meeting place of American culture, with guests entertained as at a palace. . . . The governor presided over it all with hair like snow and eyes black as huckleberries and as full of flame as the day he came to Bath driving his future on the hoof. His word was the law. Yet, though he lived like a king, he was a democrat to the core and worked with his hands among his men. Millworker, storekeeper, farmer, shipbuilder, soldier, statesman, artist in fine living, he was a pattern of Americanism. He is the next tall son in Maine's long roll of them.—From "Kennebec, Cradle of Americans," by ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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STUDY OF A HORSE AND RIDER: *A Drawing by Leonardo da Vinci*

A MOST interesting exhibition was held this spring at Harvard University, which was prepared, arranged, and catalogued entirely by students. The title of the exhibition was "The Horse; Its Significance in Art." Included were typical objects of art in which the horse figured as a subject or decoration. There were paintings and drawings and sculptures and ornamental objects. There were horses prancing, horses at rest, horses preparing for a race, horses parading in full panoply. Some horses were seen as they served in everyday life, while others were adorned for some religious purpose. Horses there were which looked true-to-life, while others merely suggested the species in general outline and design.

What was most interesting in this exhibition of the horse was the surprising variety. In no two ages has this one subject been treated in precisely the same way. Artists have varied in their selection of details, in accent, in design, in emphasis of strength or grace. For some artists, the horse is a thick and heavy-set animal; for others he is slender, the essence of grace. While occidental horses bulk large and round, oriental horses lose none of their character through skillful flat representation.

This "Study of a Horse and Rider" was done in silverpoint on prepared paper by the great Italian master, Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519). It represents the preparatory approach of a masterly hand to an imposing and energetic subject. Leonardo was indefatigable, making many sketches in advance, and we know how limited were the ultimate paintings which he executed. Here we notice his occupation with two matters, the typical features of the horse, and the qualifying traits of movement. The same lines of contour and indicated shadows must imply both.

This drawing was lent to the exhibition by Mr. John Nicholas Brown.

## A Plan for Trial by Book

ONCE on a time I discovered Samuel Butler; not the other two, but the one who wrote *The Way of All Flesh*, the second-best novel in the English language. I say the second-best, so that, if you remind me of *Tom Jones* or *The Mayor of Casterbridge* or any other that you fancy, I can say that, of course, that one is the best. Well, I discovered him, just as Voltaire discovered Habakkuk, or your little boy discovered Shakespeare the other day, and I committed my discovery to the world in two glowing articles. Not unnaturally the world remained unmoved. It knew all about Samuel Butler.

Last week I discovered a Frenchman, Claude Tillier, who wrote in the early part of last century a book called *Mon Oncle Benjamin*, which may be freely translated *My Uncle Benjamin* (I read it in the translation). Eager as I am to be lyrical about it, I shall refrain. I think that I am probably safer with Tillier than with Butler, but I dare not risk it. The thought of your scorn at my previous ignorance of the world-famous Tillier, your amused contempt because I have only just succeeded in borrowing the classic upon which you were brought up, this is too much for me. Let us say no more about it. Claude Tillier—who has not heard of Claude Tillier? *Mon Oncle Benjamin*—who has not read it, in French or (as I did) in American? Let us pass on to another book.

For I am going to speak of another discovery; of a book which should be a classic, but is not; . . .

Well, the writer of my book is Kenneth Grahame. You have heard of him? Good, I thought so. The books you have read are *The Golden Age* and *Dream Days*. Am I not right? Thank you. But the book you have not read—my book—is *The Wind in the Willows*. Am I not right again? Ah, I was afraid so.

The reason why I knew you had not read it is the reason why I call it "my" book. For the last ten or twelve years I have been recommending it. Usually I speak about it at my first meeting with a stranger. It is my opening remark, just as yours is something futile about the weather. If I don't get it in at the beginning, I squeeze it in at the end. . . .

I shall not describe the book, for no description would help it. But I shall just say this: that it is what I call a Household Book. By a Household Book I mean a book which everybody in the household loves and quotes continually ever afterwards; a book which is read aloud to every new guest, and is regarded as the touchstone of his worth. But it is a book which makes you feel that, though everybody in the house loves it, it is only you who really appreciate it at its true value, and that the others are scarcely worthy of it. . . .

Well, of course, you will order the book at once. But I must give you one word of warning. When you sit down to it, don't be so ridiculous as to suppose that you are sitting in judgment on my taste, still less on the genius of Kenneth Grahame. You are merely sitting in judgment on yourself. . . . You may be worthy; I do not know. But it is you who are on trial.—From "A Household Book," in "Not That It Matters," by A. A. MILNE. (New York: Dutton.)

## Abandoned Opera House: Mañaos

THERE are certain things in every place that cannot be omitted when writing a travel account. Leaving them out wouldn't be "cricket." So any account of Manaos that fails to mention the city's opera house, and the marvel of finding a great opera house a thousand miles up the Amazon and a few miles up the Rio Negro, would be like writing an account of the Orinoco without mentioning Panes, or of New York without saying anything about Broadway.

I will get the opera house off my chest at the very beginning. It was built during the rubber boom, when Manaos was the "Golden City" with too much money. It looks the part. A cheesebox with an ornate dome, architecturally in bad taste, it is a garish monument to the vulgarity of sudden wealth. It is still the pride of the city officials, who seem to vie for the honor of having their names inscribed on its façade in commemoration of some bit of cleaning, alteration, or repair. But it is closed. Not for many years have opera companies been brought from Italy to Manaos. The opera house fulfills its function today as a monument. Near the top, young trees grow out of cracks in its walls.

My reaction to the opera house will infuriate many Brazilians. Let us not quarrel over a matter of taste. My reaction to Manaos as a city should annoy nobody. It is one of the most beautiful and friendly cities I have ever visited. Many members of its old rubber aristocracy have moved elsewhere. The people who remain have settled down to a decent kind of semi-poverty, carrying on business as well as they may, in Brazil nuts that are handled with power shovels at the port, in ivory nuts, *piassaba* fibers, a few precious timbers—gossiping in awe and sometimes indignation about the explorers who pass through the city in a steady stream.—From "Journey to Manaos," by EARL P. HANSON. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

## Salvation by Spiritual Law

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"THE foundational facts of Christian Science are gathered from the supremacy of spiritual law and its antagonism to every supposed material law. Christians to-day should be able to say, with the sweet sincerity of the apostle, 'I take pleasure in infirmities,'—I enjoy the touch of weakness, pain, and all suffering of the flesh, *because* it compels me to seek the remedy for it, and to find happiness, apart from the personal senses" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 200).

In this passage Mary Baker Eddy refers to the Apostle Paul's statement that he took pleasure "in infirmities, . . . for Christ's sake" (II Corinthians 12:10). Ordinarily, men fear infirmities and the other unpleasant, and oftentimes painful, human experiences, which are so generally accepted as unavoidable. But here we find a precedent for courageously challenging these untoward results of false belief, through an understanding of the unalterable law of God, under which all His creation enjoys complete harmony.

Because of his cultural training, Saul of Tarsus, thoroughly educated in the rabbinical law, speaks of himself as being "exceedingly zealous of the traditions" of his fathers. This zeal he carried so far as cruelly to persecute the Christians who had progressed beyond the superstitions of mortal belief into an understanding of spiritual law, as revealed by Christ Jesus. After Saul was converted, however, and had come to be known as Paul, the apostle of Christianity, his acceptance of the law of Spirit made him so divinely confident that he could challenge erroneous belief and declare, "I take pleasure in infirmities, . . . for Christ's sake." As his zeal was turned to the service of Christ, Truth, it became stronger, and his confidence triumphant. The very need of healing caused him to cling loyally to his newly acquired understanding of God and of spiritual law.

Christ Jesus spent the three years of his ministry in demonstrating his understanding of the beneficent truths based on spiritual law, thereby disproving the superstitions of material sense. And inasmuch as the life of the Founder of Christianity constitutes for his followers an example for consecrated emulation, we have ample justification for seeking to follow in his footsteps. In the paragraph quoted above, Mrs. Eddy continues, "The so-called pains and pleasures of matter were alike unreal to Jesus; for he regarded matter as only a vagary of mortal belief, and subdued it with this understanding." The divine law of Truth is established, and is dependable. If it seems to change, this is attributable to our own vacillating attitude towards it, our own lack of spiritual understanding.

Since, then, Spirit is true, it is clear that its seeming opposite, matter, which was regarded by Jesus "as only a vagary of mortal belief," has neither dignity, stability, nor a governing law. It lacks divine Principle to sustain it. Material methods claim the need of time and drugs for healing, and from the outset present the possibility of defeat. Bible students know that the healings wrought by Christ Jesus, which covered all manner of erroneous situations, were achieved by purely spiritual means. The Master destroyed wrong conditions as false beliefs, and proved man to be God's perfect reflection. The results of his consecrated application of this corrective method were immediate manifestations of well-being.

That which was true in Christ Jesus' time is true today. The opposite of the mistaken, material fable of existence is the spiritual fact that man, in God's likeness, has health, ability, knowledge, and dominion. And since these are spiritual truths, supported by unchanging spiritual law, they are being widely and convincingly proved daily by earnest students of Christian Science, who take as their example the life and works of Christ Jesus, in accordance with his sacred charge (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

To understand spiritual law, accept it, apply it, and witness its victory over erroneous, material law, is a natural process. Inasmuch as man is the reflection of God, Spirit, he is exclusively and perfectly governed by spiritual law. And since God, Spirit, is present everywhere, and His law of harmony is eternally operative, there is neither time, place, nor circumstance to be appropriated by material law, whose very designation as law is a misnomer.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Unity of Good, pp. 15, 16), "In Christianity man bows to the infinite perfection which he is bidden to imitate." A declaration of immortal truth, of governing spiritual law, is supported by omnipotence, and on this foundational fact the onslaughts of error may be courageously challenged and defeated.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## Le Salut par la Loi spirituelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"LES faits fondamentaux de la Science Chrétienne reposent sur la suprématie de la loi spirituelle et son opposition à toute prétendue loi matérielle. Aujourd'hui les chrétiens devraient pouvoir dire, avec la douce sincérité de l'Apôtre: 'Je me complais dans les faiblesses'—j'apprécie le contact de l'infirmité, de la douleur, de toutes les souffrances charnelles, car il m'oblige à en chercher le remède et à trouver le bonheur en dehors des sens personnels" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 200).

Dans ce passage, Mary Baker Eddy fait allusion à une parole de l'apôtre Paul disant qu'il se complait "dans les faiblesses... pour Christ" (II Corinthiens 12:10). En général, les hommes craignent les infirmités et les autres choses désagréables, souvent douloureuses, dont souffrent les humains et qu'on tient communément pour inévitables. Mais nous avons ici un précédent qui nous aide à récuser courageusement ces tristes résultats de la fausse croyance, en comprenant l'inaltérable loi de Dieu sous laquelle toute Sa création jouit d'une harmonie complète.

A cause de la formation qu'il avait reçue, Saul de Tarse, versé dans la loi rabbinique, déclarait avoir été "le zélateur le plus ardent des traditions" de ses pères. Zélé jusqu'à l'excès, il avait cruellement persécuté les chrétiens qui laissant derrière eux les superstitions de la croyance mortelle, arrivaient à comprendre la loi spirituelle révélée par le Christ Jésus. Plus tard Saul se convertit et sous le nom de Paul, il devint l'apôtre du christianisme; accepter la loi de l'Esprit lui avait donné une telle confiance en Dieu qu'il pouvait récuser la croyance erronée et s'écrier: "Je me complais dans les faiblesses... pour Christ." Mis au service du Christ, de la Vérité, son zèle était devenu plus fort et sa confiance triomphante. Lorsqu'il avait besoin de guérison, cela même l'incitait à s'attacher fidèlement au trésor nouvellement acquis—à sa compréhension de Dieu et de la loi spirituelle.

Jésus le Christ employa les trois ans de son ministère à démontrer sa compréhension des bienfaisantes vérités basées sur la loi spirituelle; c'est ainsi qu'il réfuta les superstitions du sens matériel. Et comme la vie de celui qui fonda le christianisme constitue pour ses disciples un exemple à suivre avec consécration, il est tout naturel que nous cherchions à marcher sur ses traces. Dans le paragraphe auquel nous avons déjà emprunté un passage, Mrs. Eddy ajoute: "Pour Jésus, les prétendus douleurs et plaisirs de la matière étaient également irréels; car il tenait la matière pour une simple erreur de la croyance mortelle, et il la subjuguait par cette compréhension." La divine loi de la Vérité est établie, et l'on peut compter sur elle. Si elle paraît changer, cela vient de ce que nous avons à son égard une attitude vacillante, de ce que nous manquons de compréhension spirituelle.

Puisque l'Esprit est vrai, il est manifeste que son contraire apparent, la matière, où Jésus ne voyait qu'une "simple erreur de la croyance mortelle," n'a ni dignité, ni stabilité, ni loi directrice. Elle n'a pas de divin Principe qui la soutienne. Les méthodes matérielles prétendent que pour guérir il faut du temps et des drogues; dès le début elles présentent la possibilité d'un échec. Les scrutateurs de la Bible savent que les guérisons accomplies par le Christ Jésus concernaient toutes sortes de situations erronées et que le Maître employait des moyens purement spirituels. Il détruisait les mauvaises conditions en tant que fausses croyances; il prouvait que l'homme est la réflexion parfaite de Dieu. Son application consacrée de cette méthode corrective avait pour résultat l'immédiate manifestation du bien-être.

Ce qui était vrai à l'époque du Christ Jésus l'est encore aujourd'hui. A la vaine fable matérielle de l'existence s'oppose ce fait spirituel: l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dieu possède la santé, la capacité mentale, la connaissance et la maîtrise. Ce sont là des vérités spirituelles que soutient une loi spirituelle immuable; aussi sont-elles chaque jour prouvées, d'une manière convaincante et générale, par ceux qui étudient sérieusement la Science Chrétienne en prenant pour exemple la vie et les œuvres du Christ Jésus, dont nous avons reçu cet ordre sacré (Jean 14:12): "Celui qui croit en moi fera aussi les œuvres que je fais."

Comprendre la loi spirituelle, l'accepter, l'appliquer, être témoin de sa victoire sur la loi matérielle erronée, représente un processus naturel. Etant le reflet de Dieu, de l'Esprit, l'homme est sous le gouvernement exclusif et parfait de la loi spirituelle. En outre, puisque Dieu, l'Esprit, est présent partout et que Sa loi d'harmonie est éternellement opérante, il n'y a ni temps, ni lieu ni circonstance que puisse s'approprier la loi matérielle, dont le nom même est illogique.

Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Unity of Good*, pp. 15, 16): "Dans le christianisme, l'homme s'incline devant l'infinie perfection qu'il reçoit l'ordre d'imiter." Toute déclaration d'immortelle vérité ou de loi spirituelle directrice, est soutenue par l'omnipotence; et quiconque s'appuie sur ce fait essentiel peut courageusement arrêter et repousser les assauts de l'erreur.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## True to the Fenway

JUST before the Nomad went away on his travels he wrote down, one day in June, on his tablets, these words: "I wonder if any spot that I shall visit, in this journey which seems to impend, will be as beautiful as the space on the Fenway opposite Longwood in June, with the yellow iris and the purple loosestrife both in bloom along the water's edge, and the great oaks spreading their shade—the willows overhanging the stream, while here and there the fragrance of the rugosa roses steals on the air, and the songs of the oriole and the songsparrow fall on the ear."

Well, there was nothing finer than that even in the gardens of Cintra and Palermo, nor anything so wholly and purely sweet. The irises and the roses are gone from the Fenway now, but the oaks are brown and scarlet, and the ivies hang in colors richer than those of the bougainvillea. It is a dear and beautiful Boston after all.—From "Nomads and Listeners," by JOSEPH EDGAR CHAMBERLIN. (Privately Printed.)

### *Interlude*

WHEN golden-yellow butterflies
Aspire to reach the sun,
I know that spring
Is on the wing
And summer's just begun.
When—golden-yellow butterflies
Aspire to reach the sun.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1938

# World Trade Declared Key To Prosperity

### Head of Boston Chamber Would Break Down Barriers Between Nations

### Back From Europe

### Belittles the Talk of Any More Wars Than Are At Present Going On

More trade between nations is the only solution for world improvement in business, in opinion of Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, just back at his desk in the Chamber's office, after nearly two months in Europe. He found business quiet in England and on the Continent.

Belittling talk of any more wars than are now going on, Mr. Wadsworth said today that "there is a growing belief that business cannot improve except through more trade between nations." Every nation, he said, finds itself dependent on exports to make business really go, and on imports for its raw materials. "To break down the barriers between nations is the greatest one need for recovery.

"My impression is that Europe will not prosper greatly until some reasonable plan is developed so that goods may move across frontiers without struggling against innumerable restrictions. That a considerable business is being done in spite of the difficulties is the best evidence that a lot more could be done.

**Depends on Trade**

"Government officials, businessmen, employees and employers all seem to realize that general prosperity depends on international trade, that trade restrictions are a tremendous handicap. Trade and currency restrictions can be reduced by negotiation or eliminated by conquest. I am optomistic enough to believe that the nations of Europe will accomplish results through peaceful negotiation and find a way to avoid a resort to force."

While abroad, Mr. Wadsworth attended a meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, in May, as chairman of the American section.

"My guess, which is no better than any other, is that 1938 will see no more wars than are now going on in the world.

**Food Crops Fair**

"European food crops are only fair. Reserves are low. It is certainly a safe guess that no more will come until all the crops are harvested.

"It is interesting that every discussion of war preparedness centers on airplanes. Statistics as to the number of bayonets, divisions, of cannon, and fortifications, are given little importance.

"The old saying that nations generally prepare to fight a war like the last war, is apparently true of the present situation. Air bombing is a long-range gun which has changed all the plans of military experts.

"Business is quiet in England and on the Continent. The troubles of real estate seem to be world-wide. 'For Sale' and 'To Rent' signs have become an international emblem. There is general complaint of low rents, high taxes, shifting populations, due to motors and traffic.

"The building boom in England shows distinct signs of slowing down. There is very little building in France. The second important need for recovery abroad as well as in America is a revival of the building trades.

"Interest in America is universal. The first question asked of an American in a business talk is as to our prospects. The general verdict is that Europe cannot improve until the United States gets going again."

# Legislature Recesses As Deadlock Continues

**In Boston Today**

## Senate and House Await Hurley Plan

The deadlock between Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Legislature over the Governor's $17,500,000 work relief program continued today as the House and the Senate met for a few moments in informal session and then adjourned.

The House adjourned to 11 a. m. tomorrow and the Senate to Thursday at the same hour.

The "registering present" was according to plans laid last week by Republican leaders when on Thursday they announced that the Legislature would hold only "informal" sessions until the Governor submitted his supplementary budget containing a complete outline of his financial program.

Governor Hurley had a brief inning. After the House and the Senate adjourned he announced to the press that he would go on the air, over WBZ, tomorrow night from 7:30 to 7:45 to discuss "Relief vs. Politics."

Last week the Legislature killed the Governor's second spending proposal totaling $17,500,000. Of that total, $9,000,000 was for a bond issue and $8,500,000 was to be appropriated from the highway fund. The Legislature killed this measure just as it had killed the Governor's proposal for a $23,625,000 bond issue for unemployment relief through road and institution construction.

The Legislature then made its pronouncement demanding a new financial program and no bond issue.

At today's session of the House, 33 of the 237 members were present. The Senate saw 9 of the 40 members in their places.

There was a flurry in the 17-minute session of the House when Representative Edward T. Brady (D) of Somerville questioned the presence of a quorum. Speaker Horace T. Cahill answered that the session was informal and that the members had been so notified. Representative Philip G. Bowker closed discussion by a motion to adjourn.

The House received Governor Hurley's veto of a bill to eliminate the present civil service rule under which provisional appointments may become permanent after six months if the appointee simply passes his examination.

Representative Bowker charged discrimination against the 30,000 who recently took examinations for positions on the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

## Hurley to Sign Housing Measure

Gov. Charles F. Hurley will sign the housing bill this afternoon at 4:15 to set in motion legal machinery for wiping out some of Charlestown's slums that have been described by Federal authorities as the worst in the world, possibly excepting Tunis and Cairo.

Announcement of the pending action was made this morning in the Governor's office, following which John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, declared that he would go to Washington at once to confer with housing authorities on details of the proposed Charlestown Housing project.

The Charlestown project is the third of three major housing developments approved by the Federal Government in the last year and costing $9,000,000 in the aggregate. The other two projects, Old Harbor Village in South Boston and Old Towne in Cambridge, have been completed.

Approximate rent figures for the Charlestown project are estimated at $6.75 a room a month.

## Naturalization Jump Is Reported

Many aliens are taking the oath of citizenship in Boston these days because of a WPA ruling giving preference in jobs to American citizens, it was learned today.

This is one of several influences to which is attributed a 46 per cent increase in the number of persons becoming naturalized here during the past year.

The WPA rule is designed to favor citizens over aliens in doling out Government funds. It has given a material value to citizenship.

Affected by this and also by unsettled conditions abroad and a reduction in filing fees here, the number of petitions for citizenship filed in Boston has increased from 7,747 to about 11,500 in the last fiscal year, according to Miss Mary H. Ward, District Commissioner of Immigration.

Filing of petitions is one of the last steps to be taken in the naturalization process. Of the 11,500 filed in the year ending June 30, 1938, 8982 already have been heard and admitted to citizenship.

## Pre-Primary School Sought

Describing the kindergarten as a "necessary phase of our public education system," 113 residents of Arlington have signed a petition asking that the School Department establish a pre-primary system in the schools next fall.

The petition, received by the school authorities today, stated that the highest authorities have approved this phase of elementary education and criticized the department for lopping the department off after one year's tryout in 1929-30.

A pre-primary system was then in force, serving 277 pupils at a cost of $4000 for a staff of six teachers.

## Carpet Plant Signs With Union

The 250 employees of the Clark, Cutler & McDermott Co., carpet and upholstery plant at Franklin, Mass., come under the provisions of a union contract embodying a closed shop, 40-hour week and arbitration, today.

The one-year agreement prohibit-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

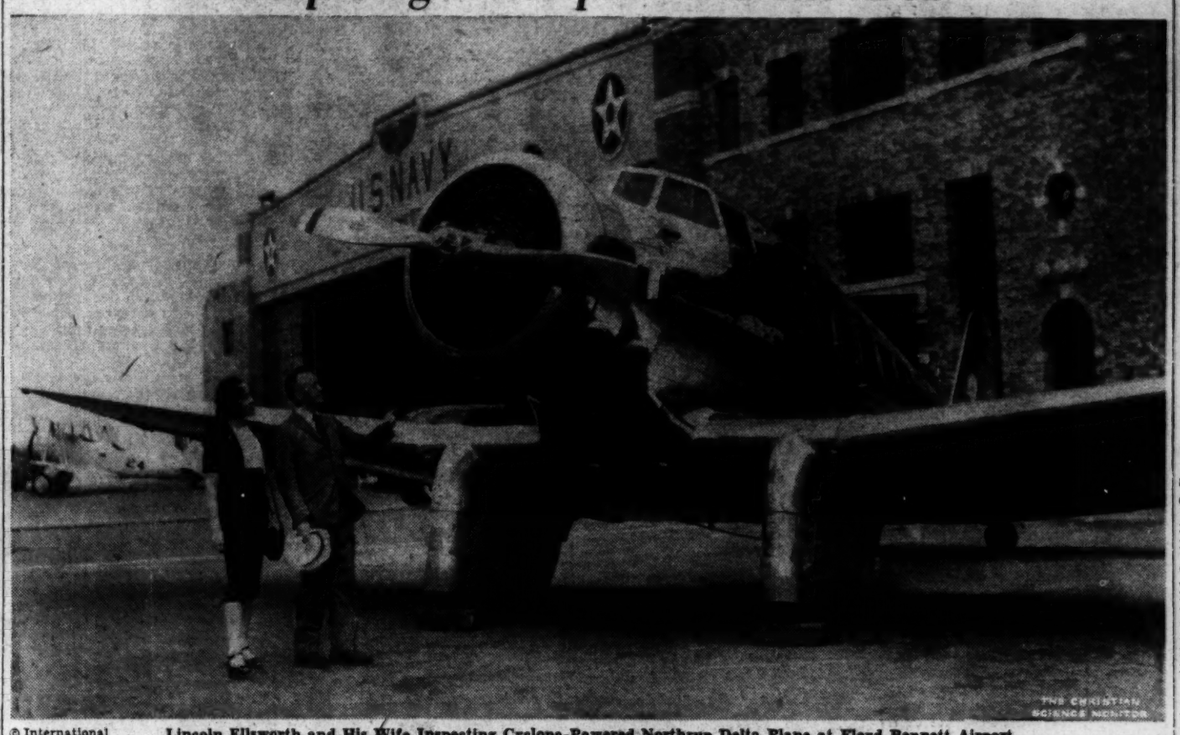
## Lynch Declines To Re-Hire Women

Mayor John M. Lynch of Somerville, who has taken a stand against married women in the city's employ, today declined the proposal of Commissioner of Civil Service Thomas H. Green to return two married women to places they formerly held in the Public Works Department.

Commissioner Green had written to the Mayor that he would approve the re-hiring of 12 temporary investigators if the Mayor would re-engage the two women who are on the permanent list. The Mayor replied that while he had tried to live up to the letter and spirit of the civil service laws such an appointment was impossible of accomplishment and that if these women were re-employed there would be no action for the court to review in the litigation now pending over the Mayor's dismissing married women employees in City Hall.

In the meantime, the Mayor has asked the police department to aid in the investigation of cases which have reached a welfare peak.

## Preparing for Trip to Antarctic Area




© International — Lincoln Ellsworth and His Wife Inspecting Cyclone-Powered Northrup Delta Plane at Floyd Bennett Airport

The Explorer Will Use This Plane on His Expedition to the Enderby Quadrant in Antarctica. The Plane Will Be Shipped to Cape Town and Later Taken on the Ship Wyatt Earp to the Antarctic

## Connecticut Span, In Silver Paint, Unusual at Night

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 5—An unusual night-time spectacle is provided at present by the new $3,500,000 Middletown-Portland highway bridge and not only motorists but persons who maintain boats on the river near the bridge report themselves as being unusually moved by the effect of the structure after dark. The bridge will be dedicated to public use on Saturday, Aug. 6, with appropriate exercises.

Use of aluminum paint on the two spans of the bridge proper has brought the curving outlines into high relief when darkness falls, and on moonlight nights the effect is eerie.

One boat owner, who reached the anchorage in the river at Middletown after dark summoned his guests to deck before the anchor was dropped. They were held by the sight and ever since then they have been taking in the spectacle as often as possible.

Motorists who approach the bridge from the south by way of Water Street, Middletown, find the effect most striking, the arches seeming to float whitely against the background of the night. From the river the bridge seems to illuminate the area, so great is the reflection of the silver paint.

Plans for the celebration on Saturday, Aug. 6, are taking definite form. There will be a water spectacle in the morning consisting of Naval and Coast Guard vessels, visiting and local yachts. It is expected that many boat owners from points on Long Island Sound will make a week-end cruise up the beautiful and easily navigated Connecticut River.

The parade will consist of thousands of marchers, including military, civic and fraternal units, bands, drum corps and floats. One of the features will be the section being planned wherein each of the 15 towns comprising Middlesex County (Connecticut) will enter an historical float or marching unit.

The dedicatory exercises will feature Wilbur L. Cross, Governor of Connecticut, who will make the address and will review the parade.

In the evening there will be band concerts, dances, and fireworks.

The new bridge, when opened for public use, will be free. There are no toll bridges in Connecticut.

## Customs Officer Takes a 'Holiday'

It was a real "postman's holiday" for Michael M. Burke, Customs Service boarding officer, yesterday. He spent the day aboard the auxiliary schooner Pilot, off Boston Lightship, as guest of the Boston pilots.

Mr. Burke went down the harbor on Saturday on the Canadian National Steamships' West Indian liner Lady Hawkins, clambering over the side, off Boston light, in company with the pilot, and going over with him to the schooner Pilot in a small boat.

## Campaign for Road Safety: Courteous Drivers Rewarded

The Christian Science Monitor today began a campaign for courtesy on the road. It assigned competent observers to watch the traffic and note the numbers of automobile drivers who not only showed respect for the law but also performed an act of courtesy toward fellow drivers and pedestrians. In co-operation with Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters, it is awarding daily two tickets apiece to drivers who show consideration for others.

Winners of today's awards are drivers of the cars which bear the following registration numbers:

148,796
and
65,336

Regarding the winner of the first award, the observer says:

The driver of the car with the registration number 148,796, approaching the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Norway Street, saw an elderly woman in the middle of the street. Although the traffic light was green, in favor of the motorist, and he could have driven around the woman without stopping, the motorist recognized that she was confused and jammed on his brakes to permit her to pass.

Of the car with the registration number 65,336, the observer's report says:

A car was parked in Harvard Square, with a long line of traffic beside it. When the line began to move, the car made a slight effort to emerge from the curb. As it did so, the auto immediately beside it made no move to close up the line, but allowed the parked car to get into line.

P. S.—The car in the street was not looking for a parking place, either.

This campaign has the full indorsement of State and Boston officials. A letter received from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin reads as follows:

May I congratulate you on the highly meritorious work you have undertaken in awarding prizes to those drivers observed extending courtesies of the road and putting into operation the Golden Rule with fellow motorists.

Such recognition of sane and safe driving is a definite factor in accident reduction.

## New Hampshire Traffic Office Seeks Safety Record for Summer

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., July 5—Even though motor vehicle fatalities in New Hampshire have been cut this year as compared with the same period of 1937, the State Motor Vehicle Department facing the influx of summer traffic, is out to maintain or extend this record.

"Speed limits vary to a great extent," declares the Department in a special bulletin. "Sometimes cities and towns seem to have peculiar local rules, but you'll find a good reason back of most of them. They are planned to prevent accidents and save lives. Your license plates show that you are a visitor, and will secure for you considerable courtesy, but ignorance of driving regulations is no alibi.

"It's a driver's business to know the law. Make it a point to learn the traffic rules of the States you will visit. Most states now furnish visitors with booklets giving all the rules and regulations. Be on the look-out for local signs denoting the speed limit. Make your vacation safe by driving carefully."

Records of the Motor Vehicle Department as to license suspensions indicate that it is attempting to remove unsafe drivers from the road through suspension of licenses for such offenses as reckless driving, improper driving, and driving under the influence of liquor.

Many of the cities and towns of the State have been carrying on traffic drives, new traffic signs and traffic signals have been placed at important points, and highway safety has been advanced by elimination of curves and other obstacles.

## New Citizens Hear U. S. 'Free and Safe'

*By the Associated Press*

Portland, Maine, July 5

Federal Judge John A. Peters told 48 persons to whom he granted citizenship today they were "extremely fortunate" in becoming citizens of a country which is "both free and safe."

"Ours is the only large and important nation that is both free and safe," he told the group, 29 of which were former Canadian subjects.

"Great Britain, great democracy though it is," he asserted, "has freedom but no safety. Soviet Russia, because of its geographic position, has safety but no freedom. And Germany and Italy have neither safety nor freedom."

## Ellsworth Visits N. E. Before Trip To the Antarctic

On a "busman's holiday" before he departs on his trip to Antarctica, Lincoln Ellsworth, veteran explorer, and his wife, today were at Bretton Woods where Mr. Ellsworth, like many another vacationer, was planning to climb Mt. Washington among other activities.

Mr. Ellsworth and his wife hopped off from Floyd Bennett Field on Saturday in the new Northup low-wing monoplane which he is going to use in the Antarctic. He landed at the Conway airport between Conway and North Conway, N. H., and motored with friends to Bretton Woods. The new plane was flown back to New York where it will be transshipped to Cape Town from which the new expedition will leave. Later Mr. Ellsworth is expected to go from Bretton Woods to Crawford Notch to continue his vacation.

While in the Antarctic Mr. Ellsworth will explore some 1,200 miles of land and ice lying between the coast line of Enderby Land and the South Pole which he called "the last unexplored portion of the globe."

The Ellsworths will return to New York on July 26 to sail for Southampton. They then plan to leave England on Aug. 3 for Nairobi, Kenya Colony, and proceed later to Cape Town, South Africa, arriving there about Oct. 1. At Cape Town the motor ship Wyatt Earp will carry the expedition 2,500 miles south to Enderby Land and become the base ship for the explorations into the interior of the continent. Mrs. Ellsworth will remain at Cape Town.

## MacMillan's Vessel Leaves Nova Scotia

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, July 5 (CP)—On the last leg of its voyage to Labrador, the exploration schooner Bowdoin sailed out of Sydney Harbor. In command of Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan, the vessel is carrying a party of students and naturalists north for two months of survey work.

The American veteran of many an Arctic exploration trip plans to return to his home port in Wiscasset, Maine, in September.

# Textile Unions Seek to Stay In R. I. Borders

### Sylvia Found Strong As Labor Leader Even When Ousted

### Sticks to C. I. O.

### Merger of Groups Foreseen to Result in Mill Workers' Bloc of 15,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5—The split between the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and Joseph A. Sylvia, organizer and New England mill strike leader, which brought out the latter's ousting as a C. I. O. field representative, is expected to change the entire union picture in Rhode Island and place most of the mill workers in organizations which will be controlled and financed by Rhode Island men and money.

The refusal of Mr. Sylvia to accept the decision of the T. W. O. C. heads who charge him with insubordination and the fact that the six unions of the Providence and Woonasquatucket Woolen and Worsted District Council have re-elected or continued him as business agent, leaves the way open for a new independent union with about 5,000 members in plants in this city and surrounding towns when the industry is booming.

**Restraining Order**

Further evidence that an exclusively Rhode Island organization would be more acceptable to mill workers here than either the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O. is found in the refusal, labor leaders say, of mill workers to join an organization with headquarters outside of the State, because they want the money collected by dues and assessments kept at home. The failure to provide Rhode Island workers with proper leadership and relief during emergencies is given as another reason for a desire for a "home union run by home people." Woonsocket, home of the Independent Textile Union, is pointed out as an example of the success of such a program.

The seriousness of the split between Mr. Sylvia and the C. I. O. is shown by court action of the union restraining Mr. Sylvia and two associates from taking funds of the District Council from the Union Trust Company or from taking furnishings from the Council's office in Olneyville.

By agreement of counsel, a court hearing on this injunction suit was postponed today for a week by Presiding Justice Jeremiah E. O'Connell, of Supirior Court. The temporary restraining order, granted last Thursday by Judge Frederick Frost, therefore, remains in effect until next Tuesday's hearing.

The order had been requested by Robert W. Gaffney, new T. W. O. C. leader in Rhode Island, after he announced that Mr. Sylvia had been paid off and dropped as a field representative. Mr. Sylvia still was insisting today, however, that he is a member of the T. W. O. C. and the leader of the Olneyville local.

The Sylvia-led group has made it clear that it does not intend to cast its lot with the American Federation of Labor, whose leaders have indicated that a campaign would be started soon here to bring these employers back into an A. F. of L. union which would be as strong in this State as the United Textile Workers of America locals that for years were, in reality, the State Federation of Labor.

**Regional Idea**

Veteran labor leaders say that there are several reasons why the Olneyville unions—the strongest textile unit in the State with the exception of the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket—would not become organizations of the A. F. of L.

They say the most important is

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

# Maine Hopes for Big Tourist Season

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 5—If demands made upon the WPA and pictures painted by project-seeking town and city officials are accurate criteria, Maine has been hit, and hit hard, by the business recession, her chief solace lying, apparently, in the hope that the summer tourist season will be another record breaker.

Industrially, the situation appears far different, today, from that which prevailed a year ago when Maine WPA officials faced the complaints of harassed pulp mill operators that projects so interfered with their obtaining sufficient help they would have to import Canadian cutters. Anxious that no such situation should arise again, John C. Fitzgerald, Maine WPA administrator, has kept a close check on private industry and demands of employers but, this week, admitted there are few, if any, bright spots in the current situation.

By contrast to last year when WPA rolls were cut to 2,790 employees and projects were disbanded entirely in Aroostook, the Statewide WPA relief load stands close to 9,000 recipients. In Aroostook County this year, for example, less than one half of the 1,500,000 cords of pulp wood cut last year has been cut and fallen prices have lowered wages from the scale paid a year ago. WPA has been called upon to absorb the unemployed.

**Demands for Projects**

According to Administrator Fitzgerald, the slack employment situation is State-wide, holds true in mill and factory centers as well as in lumbering and agriculture. The demands for projects show no signs of decreasing and requests for additional projects are received constantly. Administrator Fitzgerald, in an interview, this week, agreed there are indications everywhere that towns and cities of Maine are becoming more and more reliant on the WPA and urge that the program become virtually permanent.

Seeking to eliminate any chance for competition between the WPA and private industry, however, Maine WPA heads, this week, announced that nearly all work relief projects in the Southern and Coastal sections are being closed or suspended to provide workers for private industries catering to the summer visitor trade. It is only in these sections that any chance for curtailment is seen.

WPA's expenditures in Maine, this fiscal year, have been on the whole less than last year but at the rate the demand now is increasing they may yet surpass 1937. The sudden upward trend in demand for work relief came sudenly in November and to date shows no sign of de-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

**The Week in Maine**

### Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Continued fair tonight and Wednesday; not quite so cool tonight; gentle to moderate west to north winds.

**Massachusetts:** Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, slightly warmer tonight in northeast portion.

**Vermont and New Hampshire:** Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler Wednesday.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair tonight and Wednesday and little change in temperature.

**Maine:** Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, warmer tonight, slightly cooler Wednesday in southwest portion.

**Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate west shifing to northwest or north wind and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

**Weather Outlook for the Period July 5 to July 9, 1938, Inclusive**

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Occasional showers first half of the week and generally fair during the latter half. Warmer Tuesday, and continued warm Wednesday followed by cooler during the latter half of the week.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 65 | 69 | Minneapolis | 68 | 86 |
| Bermuda | 78 | 82 | New Orleans | 80 | 96 |
| Chicago | 68 | 78 | New York | 68 | 76 |
| Denver | 60 | 86 | Norfolk | 68 | 78 |
| Helena | 56 | 64 | Philadelphia | 72 | 78 |
| Kansas City | 72 | 102 | St. Louis | 74 | 94 |
| Los Angeles | 58 | 74 | San Francisco | 52 | 62 |
| Miami | 78 | 92 | Washington | 68 | 78 |

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 5.
B—Maximum, July 4.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday, 6:41 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 7:12 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.

# Vermont Gets $983,374 in New Taxes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 5—Receipts of nearly $1,000,000 accrued to the State during the fiscal year from the new cigarette tax, the electrical energy tax and the beverage tax, according to the annual statement of the State Tax Department. Exact figures for the income from the three sources totaled $983,374.

Receipts from the cigarette tax exceeded legislative expectations by $44,000, total income from that source being $344,055. Beverage taxes netted $355,857 for the fiscal year, an increase of $155,949 over the previous year. The gain, however, is accounted for by an increased tax rate levied at the last session of the General Assembly. Electrical energy taxes during the fiscal year ending June 30 totaled $283,481, a gain of $8,976 over the previous year.

**The Week in Vermont**

### *Mt. Philo Tower*

A 60-foot wooden tower which has been a landmark atop Mt. Philo has been removed by the Vermont Forest Service and in its place will be erected a new steel tower 80 feet high. The steel has already been delivered to Mt. Philo State Park and the tower will be erected by CCC enrollees from the Underhill camp.

The reason for the change, according to State Forester Perry Merrill, is that the Bureau of Air Commerce has been granted permission by the forest service to install an air beacon on Mt. Philo and for safety's sake a new tower was needed. The beacon will be placed on top of the enclosed cab at the top of the tower. The tower will continue to be used also as a forest fire lookout and observation point for visitors.

### *Flood Control*

Announcement from Washington that Army engineers will begin work on the Connecticut River flood control project as soon as funds are provided for the proposed reservoirs, one of which would be located at Union Village, brought no comment from Governor Aiken. Sources close to the Governor say he will oppose in every legal way the "seizure" of Vermont lands for flood control purposes unless such "seizure" meets the full approval of the State.

It was understood the Governor will begin work at once on a study of the flood control problem presented by the new Federal law permitting taking of lands for flood control purposes, in order to determine just what action is open to the State. The Governor has indicated he would "follow a course of action rather than words."

### *Auto Fatalities*

Although the 30th automobile fatality of the year came on July 1 State Motor Vehicle Department's report of 29 for the first six months of 1938 set a new five-year mark for low automobile fatality. The 29 fatalities recorded up to and including June 30 were 15 less than for the same period a year ago.

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Murdock A. Campbell attributed at least a part of the substantial reduction to the growth in this State and nation, generally, of safety consciousness. He said it would be unfair not to give credit to work of a large number of organizations in reducing fatal accidents through traffic safety education. He said he had "no doubt but that the concerted drive on the part of the schools, the press and radio and fraternal and patriotic organizations has had a large share in bringing home to the motor vehicle operator the needlessness of the waste in human life caused by excessive speed and careless driving."

# *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

Radio Program—Page 12

## Movies

**Keith Memorial—**
Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall in "Always Goodbye." 10:10 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also, "Romance of the Limberlost," with Jean Parker and Eric Linden. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

**South Station Theater—**
"Travel to Canada," Robert Benchley, Floyd Gibbons. Other short subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**Coolidge Corner**
"Kidnapped," starring Freddie Bartholomew. 3:36, 6:42, 9:52. Also "A Trip to Paris," featuring the Jones Family. 2:09, 5:15, 8:21.

**Strand—**
William Powell and Annabella in "Baroness and the Butler." Also "Midnight Intruder," with Louis Hayward and Barbara Read. Tomorrow: "Love, Honor and Behave," with Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane.

**Boston—**
"Island in the Sky," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:00, 5:50, 8:40. Also Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Joy of Living." 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50.

**Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—**
"The Hurricane," with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. Also Joe E. Brown in "Wide Open Faces." Daily at 3:30 and 7:45.

**Brookline Village Theater—**
Rudolph Valentino in "Son of the Sheik." 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Beloved Brat," with Bonita Granville. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

**Tremont—**
Edward G. Robinson in "Dark Hazard." Also "Career Woman," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 12 p. m. Tomorrow: "Naughty Marietta," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy.

**State and Orpheum—**
Wallace Beery in "Port of Seven Seas." Orpheum: 10:20 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Fast Company," with Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 2:10, 6:10, 9:05.

**Metropolitan—**
Rudy Vallee in "Gold Diggers in Paris." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Gangs of New York," with Charles Bickford and Ann Dvorak. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

**Fine Arts—**
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

**Hub—**
Ronald Colman in "Under Two Flags." 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Thanks a Million," with Dick Powell. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:34, 8:05.

**University—**
Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas in "There's Always a Woman." 3, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Judge Hardy's Children," featuring Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 1:35, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Barretts of Wimpole Street," starring Norma Shearer and Fredric March. Also Sabu in "Elephant Boy."

**Scollay and Modern—**
"The Adventures of Robin Hood," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," with John Litel and Ann Sheridan. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

**Fenway and Paramount—**

"Josette," with Don Ameche, Simone Simon and Robert Young. Fenway: 12:35, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also Sylvia Sidney and George Raft in "You and Me." Fenway: 2:20, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

**Uptown**
"Holiday," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "There's Always a Woman," with Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas. 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

## Other Events

**Museum of Fine Arts**
Miss Elliott will conduct a guidance tour on the Romantic Painters. 11 a. m.

**Williams Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue**
Beacon Novelty Orchestra, Louis Besserer conducting. Federal Music Project. 7:45 p. m.

## Tomorrow

**Museum of Fine Arts**
Miss Elliott will present a guidance lecture on William Blake. 11 a. m.

**Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common**
Boston Concert Band, Alfonse D'Avino conducting. Federal Music Project. 12 noon.

## In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

# Executives Last to Feel Pinch, Study of Depression Shows

Executive salaries are practically fixed charges on a company, it appears from Prof. J. C. Baker's book, "Executive Salaries and Bonus Plans," which is just off the press. Dr. Baker is Associate Director of Research at Harvard's Business School. His book contains the results of research on this subject started in 1935. Dr. Baker, however, also shows that executives' compensation, in general, takes only a small part of a company's earnings.

The inflexibility of executives' salaries, the study indicates, goes hand in hand with the inflexibility of executives' positions. Of the 100 industrial companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange and chosen at random by Dr. Baker for his study, a large majority had dropped bonus plans for executives during the depression, but salaries had changed little. Although executive employment increased with other employment in the boom years of 1928 and 1929, it did not decline much from 1929 to 1932, a period when general employment slumped over one third, it is pointed out. Dr. Baker is careful to qualify his statements and points out that his conclusions are only tentative and suggestive; and he explains this rigidity of executive personnel and pay as probably due to force of circumstances. Key men in executive positions, it appears, cannot be let off in a business slump whereas the laborer can. The company's existence depends on the executive.

**Statistical Data**

Dr. Baker supports his conclusions with statistical data. For this he had recourse to corporate salaries as revealed by the Federal Trade Commission in 1934 and by disclosures made later to the Securities and Exchange Commission. By the contrast of two ratios, one that of total executive compensation to earnings for the year 1929, the other for the period 1929-1932, one clearly sees the rigidity of executive salaries. Using the median, the middle point of a series, to illustrate his point, Dr. Baker shows the ratio in question to have crept up during the five-year period from 6.6 per cent in 1929 to 10.8 per cent in 1932. As earnings declined executives' salaries took larger and larger bites out of a shrinking apple.

Dr. Baker's study is noncommittal as to whether earnings increased or decreased as executives received a higher percentage of company revenue. There were indications, however, that companies with high percentages of compensation as compared to earnings secured less satisfactory results than those with low percentages.

Dr. Baker referred to the Lambert Company as one with small assets in the low-compensation group. Its executive compensation took 3.6 per cent of earnings in 1929, and 5.1 per cent as an average. The Bethlehem Steel Company was used as an example of a large company in the high-compensation group. In 1929, its percentage of executive compensation to earnings was 6.9 per cent. For the full period under examination it mounted to 9.2 per cent.

**Department Stores**

In the study of department store executive compensation and employment two things stand out. Contrary to the general rigidity of executive salaries, those for department store heads appear to have fallen in about the same proportion as those of store employees. Department stores took 20 per cent of earnings in the 1928-36 period for executive compensation, a figure several times that for other types of enterprise. This Dr. Baker explained by pointing out that department stores are largely family-owned. Although conclusions are dangerous, as Mr. Baker indicates, still it appears from the Research Bureau's study that a department store executive is in general a better paying proposition than that of an industrial magnate or a chain store executive.

Dr. Baker's book, published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, was made possible by grants from the William F. Milton Fund and the Joseph H. Clark bequest of Harvard University, by the Two Hundred and Fifty Associates of the Business School, and by a number of corporations.

## Short Wave Programs

**For Wednesday, July 6**

**Berlin**—6 p. m.—"Hello, We Are Calling North America." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
**London**—7:35 p. m.—Fred Hartley and his Sextet. GSG, 16.8 m., 17.79 meg.; GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.; GSO, 19.7 m., 15.18 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.
**Boston**—7:45 p. m.—"Modern Radio—Frequency Measurement." W1XAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.
**Budapest**—8 p. m.—Orchestra of the Royal Operahouse. HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 meg.
**Schenectady**—8 p. m.—Latin American Concert. W2XAF, 31.4 m., 9.53 meg.
**Eindhoven, Netherlands**—8 p. m.—Program for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2 m., 9.59 meg.
**Boston**—8:15 p. m.—Convocation ceremonies of Harvard Summer School: "Growing Up in America," Dr. Kirtley Mather; orchestra. W1XAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 meg.
**Rome**—8:30 p. m.—News; "Around Italy with Music"; Concert of Light Music. 2RO4, 25.4 m., 11.81 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.
**Caracas**—9 p. m.—"Montero Boarding House," comedy. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.
**Caracas**—9:30 p. m.—The Continentals; Orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.
**Berlin**—10:15 p. m.—Flotow's opera, "Martha." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
**London**—10:20 p. m.—"World Affairs," A. P. Newton, Rhodes Professor; BBC Empire Orchestra. GSI, 19.6 m., 15.26 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.
**Paris**—11 p. m.—News in English. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.71 meg.

## Race Payoff Decision

Operators of race tracks may legally continue to figure the payoff on bets in the manner in which they have been conducting this transaction, according to a decision handed down today by Judge Francis J. Good in Suffolk Superior Court.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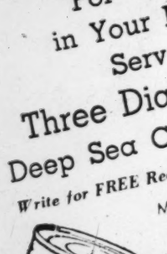



Packed Aboard Floating Canneries

THREE DIAMONDS FANCY CRABMEAT


# Processing Tax Proposal to Be Opposed

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—Government agriculture officials said today they would support efforts to enact a processing tax at the next session of Congress to finance their farm program.

Although Congress allocated $212,000,000 from relief and recovery funds to make parity payments provided for in the agriculture bill last session, farm leaders said some permanent legislation would have to be enacted next year.

The only alternative to the processing tax, they indicated, was broadening income taxes. And they said there was little chance such a proposal would be made or carried out.

New England has carried the brunt of the fight in opposition to the processing tax. A New England cotton mill, Hoosac Mills, won the Supreme Court decision which invalidated the tax.

Representatives McCormack (D-Mass), Member of the Ways and Means Committee, and Martin (R-Mass), acting minority leader, are opposed to such taxation.

Representatives McCormack and Treadway indicated the House Ways and Means Committee probably would refuse to report favorably on such a tax affecting at least foodstuffs.

Another regulatory proposal affecting food prices will be considered by Congress next session. That is a bill introduced last session by Representative Eicher (D-Iowa) providing for Government fixing of minimum prices for farm products.

New England's opponents of Government price-fixing already have announced their opposition to the proposal. Agriculture officials indicated the measure would receive serious consideration next year, however.

Supporters of the Eicher proposal contend it would fix a floor for farm prices just as the wage-hour law fixes a floor for wages.

* * *

**Milk Market Pool**

Agriculture Adjustment Administration officials estimate that about $1,500,000 of funds contributed to an equalization pool in the Boston milk marketing area have been tied up by litigation over the Boston marketing agreement.

Funds paid by milk distributors have been ordered paid to the federal court pending the outcome of Government efforts to obtain a permanent injunction against 31 milk handlers requiring them to comply with the agreement.

The dispute over the agreement started more than a year ago at hearings in Washington and now is pending in the Boston federal courts.

* * *

**Early War Claims**

A Senate opposed to paying "stale" demands for claims resulting from wars of the early nineteenth century rejected the appeals of three New England states for compensation.

Connecticut asked $598,936 as interest due on a loan made during the War of 1812. The loan was repaid years ago.

Massachusetts asked $3,200,000 to reimburse owners of ships seized by French privateers prior to 1801, and Vermont asked Congress for an audit and payment of its claims of money expended during the War of 1812.

The three bills containing the requests for Congressional action died in closing days of last session and will be introduced again next year.

* * *

**Accidental Whale**

The crews and skippers of New England's old whaling ships which sailed from New Bedford and Nantucket would be astounded if they could read the following announcement from the Commerce Department:

"The first permit for the importation of a right whale for scientific purposes has been issued to the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D. C."

The department explained "the whale was captured by accident on Feb. 24, 1938, and brought to this country on the U. S. S. Ulysses."

The whale was 45 feet long.

Capture or killing of right whales was prohibited seven years ago by a convention at Geneva, by the Whaling Treaty Act of 1936 and the London Agreement of 1937 to preserve the whale from extinction.

# Moses' Friends Boom Him Again For U. S. Senate

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., July 5—Rumors persist that George Higgins Moses, former President pro tem of the United States Senate, may come out of his partial seclusion and seek another term in the Senate.

The existence of these rumors at the present time may be attributed to the fact that Mr. Moses returned to political prominence in the State last month when he served as President of the State Constitutional Convention; that he has not come right out and said in so many words that he would not run; and that he has so many followers who believe that he should again represent New Hampshire as a Senator.

**Talents Recognized**

However, class observers believe that Mr. Moses served the Constitutional Convention and will serve as leading speaker at the State Constitutional Sesquicentennial celebrations without any thought of seeking office. Leaders of major parties considered Mr. Moses the outstanding parliamentarian at the Convention, and so joined hands in naming him to the chair. As to the Sesquicentennial celebration, Mr. Moses is considered one of the outstanding orators of the State and a student of New Hampshire history, so was selected for this honor.

This fall's Senatorial and Congressional battles in New Hampshire take on added importance as the Republican Party is hoping for a gain of one seat in the upper House through defeat of Senator Fred H. Brown, Democrat, if he runs for re-election, or any other candidate who may seek his seat. Both New Hampshire Representatives were Republicans until the seating of Alphonse Roy and the ousting of Arthur B. Jenks, a Republican, so this leaves another important opening.

**War Chest?**

It has been rumored that Senator Brown worked hard for the seating of Representative Roy and that the $14,000 received by Mr. Roy for the period served by Mr. Jenks may be used as a war chest in the battle to maintain if not increase the two out of four Congressional seats Democrats now hold from New Hampshire.

Representative Charles W. Tobey, a Republican, is conceded to be the leading candidate of his Party for the Senatorial seat now held by Mr. Brown, who has not announced his plans. Nearly a dozen Republicans are seeking the seat now held by Mr. Tobey. Whether or not Mr. Moses's followers believe that he has a better chance of winning the seat now held by Mr. Brown than has Mr. Toby is not yet known, but it is apparent that the Moses boom comes from his followers rather than from the former Senator himself.

# *Summer Theater —A New Entry*

**The Arts in Massachusetts**

Chatham, Mass.

The Monomoy Theater, a new entry in the hatless circuit, had an auspicious inauguration here Saturday night, when Mary B. Winslow presented her company in Gerald Savory's comedy, "George and Margaret."

The venture appears to be liberally endowed. It is installed in a comfortable and attractive house, pervaded by a Cape-Coddish air of well-being. The first-night audience, in a holiday mood, was obviously pleased with the production.

There was reason for their satisfaction, for the performance was exceptionally smooth for a summer theater opening. It had evidently been carefully cast and rehearsed, and intelligently directed by Roger Beirne, who also played the father of this antic Garth-Bander family. He has served with the Peterboro Players in New Hampshire and with Antionette Perry's American Theater Council in New York.

Nancy Kimberly played the mother and Barrie Wanless the elder son. Both have had stock and little-theater experience. Others in the company were Ruth Sherrill, Ann Peters, Peter Atwood, Morton Woodcock, and Emily Deans. The setting, designed by Miss Winslow was pleasing and practical.

"George and Margaret" seems destined to be one of the summer's favorites. It had a big success in London. New York was less enthusiastic about its English humor, but its picture of a madcap family seems well suited to the tastes of warm-weather theatergoers.

L. A. S.

# Upturn in Demand For Wool Is Noted At Boston Port

**Port of Boston Business**

Withdrawal of nearly 750,000 pounds of wool from bonded warehouses in Boston last week, and the importation of more than 175,000 pounds apparently spelled the start of a long-awaited upturn in demand for wool, it was disclosed in figures released today by Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Withdrawals of all merchandise, including wool, last week amounted in value to $508,856, a figure that was greater than the corresponding period a year ago when the boom in commerce was piling up new records for the Port of Boston.

Significance is attached to the unusually large withdrawals due to the fact that duty must be paid when goods are taken out of the warehouse, and industry therefore would not remove the goods unless they were needed.

# Firearms Shipment Curbed by U. S. Law

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed a bill requiring the licensing of interstate firearms shipments. The bill outlaws shipments to any person who is under indictment, who has been convicted of a crime of violence, or who is a fugitive from justice.

Manufacturers will pay shipping license fees of $25 a year, and dealers $1 a year. Licenses will be issued by the Treasury, which will enforce provisions of the act.

# *Station W1XAL Gets Rockefeller Grant of $100,000*

Further to expand its international radiocasts over Station W1XAL in the interest of Pan-American good will, spread American culture, and promote world peace, the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation has just received a $100,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, according to an announcement by Walter S. Lemmon, President of the broadcasting foundation. He says this grant will make possible a broader international service by W1XAL, and an expansion of its broadcasting facilities.

Station W1XAL, known as the "world university of the air," because of its noncommercial radiocasting and educational programs, was recently assigned two of the Pan American shortwave channels set aside several years ago by executive order of President Roosevelt for use in propagating good will among the nations of North, South, and Central America.

As Congress failed to act on proposals for the construction of a Government-owned Pan American short-wave station, W1XAL is likely to retain the Pan American channels as well as frequencies formerly allocated. It is expected to develop these waves through private initiative to accomplish the same purposes as the original Government plans.

Mr. Lemmon declares that with the advice of educators in this country and universities of the Latin Americas, the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation aims to perform all the services of a Government-owned Pan American station without entering the questionable field of propaganda.

# Worcester Artists Object to Murals Chosen by Treasury in Art Contest

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WORCESTER, Mass., July 5—Indignant over the manner in which officials of the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department acted in selecting Ralf E. Nickelson of Auburndale to paint the murals for the new Parcel Post Building in Worcester, Paul B. Morgan, Jr., Chairman of the local Art Committee that passed on the sketches submitted by 47 New England artists, issued a statement in which he said that "Washington certainly has broken the rules, and I don't blame the other artists for being dissatisfied with the manner in which the selection was made."

Other members of the Committee also charge that the officials concerned acted in bad faith, leaving plenty of room for the impression that the competing artists did not get a square deal in the contest.

Mr. Nickelson submitted themes embodying floods, tornadoes, and dust storms, whereas the prospectus issued by the Treasury Department at the opening of the contest said, "The subject matter should deal with some phase of local history, local industry, or pursuits. . . ."

In expressing his indignation over the manner in which Mr. Nickelson was selected, Mr. Morgan said that he had been third choice on the list submitted by the Committee to Washington. Mr. Morgan and other members of the Committee are particularly incensed over the fact that shortly after announcing that Mr. Nickelson had been selected for the $2,400 commission, the Treasury Department issued a statement to the effect that he would be asked to redesign his murals. While admitting that the sketches submitted by Mr. Nickelson were "a competent piece of work" and showed that the artist possessed considerably ability, Mr. Morgan contended that they did not comply with the rules of the contest, and that they would have to be entirely reworked to conform to the "Worcester locale" rule.

He said that this was palpably unfair since those who competed knew the rules and that all complied in regard to the theme of the required design but Mr. Nickelson. Mr. Morgan also claimed that the Treasury Department asked the Committee if it would reconsider the order of its one-two-three choice and make the entry of Mr. Nickelson first. It declined to do this, he stated.

Treasury Department officials stated that the sketches of Mr. Nickelson were chosen on the basis of the "simplicity and vitality of his presentation and the competent draughtsmanship and technical skill." The Department also stated that the new designs submitted by Mr. Nickelson will be forwarded to the Committee for its consideration before final acceptance is made.

However, the members of the Committee are inclined to be somewhat skeptical about the value of what they consider a gesture.

# The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 11)

sisting. Officials say that of the 9,000 on work relief 90 per cent have been certified as actually in need of relief.

**Direct Relief**

In addition to the 9,000 WPA workers, May figures show 12,514 cases receiving direct relief from the State exclusive of those benefiting from Social Security programs, old age pensions or institutional aid.

The May figure for the State is about 2,000 under the average figure for the other months of the current year and on the basis of four persons a family for each recipient of WPA or direct relief the total receiving aid directly or indirectly, with the above exclusion noted, may be placed unofficially at about 100,000.

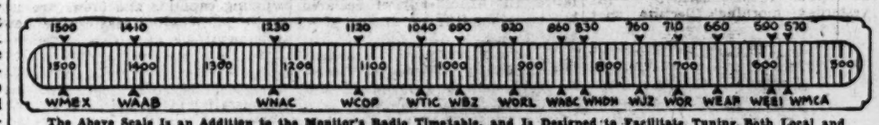
Since 1935 the WPA has spent approximately $15,000,000 in Maine. Citing some of the major accomplishments, Administrator Fitzgerald mentioned a varied program of expansion or improvement of public facilities. There have been 36 public buildings built and 85 others improved and modernized; 136 miles of highway have been constructed, 995 miles repaired. There have been 179 bridges built and 900 culverts installed together with 20 miles of water mains. WPA airport projects have enabled daily service to several Maine cities; 21 new athletic fields have been built while women's sewing projects have provided 600,000 garments for needy families.

## *Art Exhibitions*

**Museum of Fine Arts, Boston**—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recently acquired paintings. Exhibit-of-the-Week.
**Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)**—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Natural Science Exhibits, Dolls, New Exhibit of Four Extinct Birds, and What Other People Wear on Their Heads and Feet.
**Goodspeed's**—Complete set of American Clipper Ship plates by George C. Wales. Also original Wales Wash Drawings, and the Stipple Engravings for transfer.
**Boston Museum of Modern Art**—Reproductions of Impressionist, Post-Impressionist, and Twentieth Century Paintings. Through Aug. 31.
**Public Library**—Exhibit of Original Comic Strips. Courtesy of Mr. Martin Sheridan, Providence, R. I. Through July 24.
**Germanic Museum**—Open every day except Sunday, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum**—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays, and during August.
**Fogg Museum of Art**—Exhibitions: Harvard Portraits by Predecessors and Contemporaries of Copley. Prints by Dürer. Open daily 9 to 4. Closed Sundays and holidays. French Paintings and Drawings from the sixteenth to the twentieth Centuries.
**Castano Galleries**—Old Master Drawings and fine paintings of Barbizon, Italian and American Schools. Also sculpture.
**Doll & Richards**—Exhibition of selected group of oils, water colors and prints. Also water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky.
**Yamanaka & Co.**—Exhibition of Japanese Screens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
**Guild of Boston Artists**—Spring exhibition by members.
**Boston Athenaeum**—Colored Engravings. Also French costumes from 1500 to 1800.
**Helman's Print Shop**—Etchings, lithographs and other prints.
**Vose Galleries**—Exhibition of nineteenth century English landscapes, and sailing ships.
**Charles D. Childs Gallery**—Early American paintings, and early ship paintings by Butterworth, Salmon and others.
**Goodman-Walker**—Old Master Prints. Also water colors by Katharine Sturgis.
**Rand Galleries**—General exhibit, prints and paintings.
**Society of Arts and Crafts**—Craftwork and applied design.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable




**The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs**

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Boston Hour | Piano duo; news | Top Hatters; orchestra | Sports reports | Sport reports |
| 5:15 Boston Hour | "Don Winslow" | Top Hatters; orchestra | Sports reports | Sport reports |
| 5:30 Popular music | "The Singing Lady" | Dramatic sketch | Sports reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 News; music | "Indiana Indigo" | "Little Orphan Annie" | Baseball School | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sport review | News; Dance Revue | News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 Hollace Shaw | Paul Sabin's Orchestra | Fred Hoey's Roundup | Dinner concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Rhythm Revue | Sports commentator | Voice of New England | Dinner concert | The Jolly Rogers |
| 6:45 Vocalist | Lowell Thomas | Musical Rendesvous | Sports reports | The Jolly Rogers |
| 7:00 Vocal program | "Easy Aces"; sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News Service | Bob Hardy's Orchestra |
| 7:15 Hollywood comment | Dramatic sketch | Vocal Varieties | Vincent Pirro's Orch. | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 Helen Menken in | "Concert Hall" | Dramatizations | "Musical Album" | The Norsemen |
| 7:45 "Second Husband" | James Melton; orch. | Studio speaker | "Musical Album" | Swing Band |
| 8:00 Edw. G. Robinson; | Talk, "Unemployment" | Russ Morgan's Orch.; | Morton Gould's Orch. | The Wordcaster |
| 8:15 Claire Trevor; sk. | "Rhythm Masters" | vocal group | Morton Gould's Orch. | Johannes Steel |
| 8:30 Al Jolson; Martha | "Information, Please" | Wayne King's Orchestra | Green Hornet; drama | Jerry Lee; orchestra |
| 8:45 Raye; orchestra | "Information, Please" | Wayne King's Orchestra | Green Hornet; drama | Commentator |
| 9:00 Grand Central | Horace Heidt's Orch. | "Vox Pop"; informal in- | Grant Park Concert | Clyde Lucas's Orchestra |
| 9:15 Station; drama | Horace Heidt's Orch. | terviews | Grant Park Concert | Clyde Lucas's Orchestra |
| 9:30 Benny Goodman's | NBC Jamboree | "Attorney - at - Law"; | "Say It With Words" | Commentator |
| 9:45 Orch.; quartet | NBC Jamboree | drama | "Say It With Words" | Swing Band |
| 10:00 "Time to Shine"; | NBC Jamboree | Robert L. Ripley; or- | Billy Losses's Orch. | Amateur Hour |
| 10:15 Hal Kemp Orch. | NBC Jamboree | chestra; guests | Commentator | Amateur Hour |
| 10:30 Mystery sketch | Walter Kelsey's Orch. | "Hollywood Gossip" | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. | Amateur Hour |
| 10:45 Grant Park concert | Walter Kelsey's Orch. | "Rhythm Symphonic" | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. | "The Monitor News" |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; sport comment | News Service | "The Right Job" | Bob Hardy's Orchestra |
| 11:15 America Dances | Music As You Desire It | Yankee Weather Service | Madriguera's Orchestra | "Day's End" |
| 11:30 Paul Pendarvis' Or. | Music As You Desire It | Lou Breese's Orchestra | "Salute to Cities"; mili- | Joe Frasetto's Orch. |
| 11:45 Paul Pendarvis' Or. | Music As You Desire It | Lou Breese's Orchestra | tary band | Joe Frasetto's Orch. |

## *Wednesday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Popular variety | News; "Musical Clock" | Organ recital | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:15 Popular variety | "Church in Wildwood" | News Service | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:30 Comment | "Musical Clock" | "Good Morning" | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:45 News Service | "Musical Clock" | "Good Morning" | The Morning Watch | |
| 8:00 Forecasts; music | "Musical Clock" | "Musical Clock" | News Service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | "Musical Clock" | Weather Service | Organ recital | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 Radio Almanac | "Musical Clock" | "Musical Roundup" | Jacobson's Rhythm | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 "Tunes"; music | "Musical Clock" | "Musical Roundup" | Jacobson's Rhythm | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 Organ recital | "As You Like It" | "Get Thin to Music" | Food talk | Piano lessons |
| 9:15 Madison Ensemble | "As You Like It" | Household talk | Merry-Go-Round | "Music and the Muse" |
| 9:30 "Joyce Jordan" | Breakfast Club; popular | Recorded program | Merry-Go-Round | Gene MacMahan, songs |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | variety; orchestra | Recorded program | Interviews | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch | "Home Forum"; talk | "Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch | "Singing Strings" | Studio speaker |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | "On the Mall" | "John's Other Wife" | Organ recital | Commentator |
| 10:30 "Hilltop House" | "Josh Higgins"; sketch | "Just Plain Bill" | Leo Freudberg's Orch. | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 "Stepmother" | "Ma Perkins" | Dramatic sketch | Organ recital | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 "Music Box"; organ | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | "David Harum"; sketch | "Songs They Write" | "Pianologues" |
| 11:15 recital | "Vic and Sade" | "Lorenzo Jones" | "Melody Strings" | Jam Session |
| 11:30 "Big Sister"; sk. | "Women and News" | "Hello, Peggy"; sketch | "Get Thin to Music" | Cooking School |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Talk, Rev. Sidger | "The Road of Life" | Dance orchestra | News commentator |
| 12:00 "Tower Town" | News; Feature; Dance | Organ recital | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1" | Revue; music; stocks | "The O'Neills" | Agricultural talk | Italian radio review |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and Home | "Singin' Sam" | Italian music program | Music; forecasts |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour | "Dan Harding's Wife" | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 "The Goldbergs" | National Farm and Home | News Service | Women's club news | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Vic and Sade" | Hour | "George and Juanita" | "Between Book-Ends" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 "Road of Life" | "Matinee Melodies" | Marjorie Mills Hour | Homemakers Forum | Kiwanis Club Luncheon |
| 1:45 "Gospel Singer" | Network talk | Marjorie Mills Hour | Movie comment | speakers |
| 2:00 News Service | "Betty and Bob" | "Musical Roundup" | Dramatic sketch | "Modern Melodies" |
| 2:15 All-Star baseball | "Grimm's Daughter" | "Musical Roundup" | Sport commentator | Roving Reporter |
| 2:30 game | "Valiant Lady" | Don Van Wart, piano | All-Star baseball game | Book Reviews |
| 2:45 All-Star baseball | "Betty Crocker" | "Julia Blake"; sketch | All-Star baseball game | "Singing Pianist" |
| 3:00 game | Network program | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | All-Star baseball game | Joe Erickson, songs |
| 3:15 All-Star baseball | Network program | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | All-Star baseball game | Sport reports |
| 3:30 game | M. Spitalny's Orchestra | Pepper Young's Family | All-Star baseball game | Network program |
| 3:45 All-Star baseball | M. Spitalny's Orchestra | "The Guiding Light" | All-Star baseball game | Network program |
| 4:00 game | Club Matinee; variety | Backstage Wife; sketch | All-Star baseball game | Sport reports |
| 4:15 All-Star game | Club Matinee; variety | "Stella Dallas" | All-Star baseball game | Sport reports |
| 4:30 C. Hector's Orch. | Club Matinee; variety | Commentator | All-Star baseball game | Sport reports |
| 4:45 C. Hector's Orch. | Club Matinee; variety | "Girl Alone"; sketch | All-Star baseball game | Sport reports |
| 5:00 The Boston Hour | Club Matinee; news | Top Hatters; orchestra | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:15 The Boston Hour | "Don Winslow"; sketch | Network talks | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:30 "March of Games" | The Singing Lady | "Your Family"; sketch | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 Rhythm Revue | H. Middleman's Orch. | Little Orphan Annie | Sport reports | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sportshots | News; Dance Revue | Yankee News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 "Popeye"; sketch | Revelers; male quartet | Fred Hoey's Roundup | Dinner concert | Italian radio review |
| 6:30 Network speaker | Sport commentator | Voice of New England | Dinner concert | Sport reports |
| 6:45 Network program | Lowell Thomas | "Musical Rendesvous" | Sport reports | "Front Page Drama" |
| 7:00 Popular vocal | "Easy Aces"; sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News Service | Bob Hardy's Orchestra |
| 7:15 Doris Rhodes | "Mr. Keen"; sketch | "Uncle Ezra"; sketch | Comedy sketch | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 "Living History" | "Concert Hall" | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger"; | String trio |
| 7:45 Boake Carter, news | "Science on the March" | "Let's Celebrate" | dramatic sketch | Don Humbert's Orch. |
| 8:00 CBS Forum: talks | "Midweek Function" | "One Man's Family"; | "Musical Steeplechase" | "The Wordcaster" |
| 8:15 CBS Forum: talks | "Midweek Function" | dramatic sketch | "Musical Steeplechase" | Vocalist |
| 8:30 Ben Bernie and All | "Styles in Vocal | Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; | "Drums"; sketch | "Harper's Varieties" |
| 8:45 the Lads; guests | Rhythms"; popular | vocalists | "Drums"; sketch | Shirley Winters, songs |
| 9:00 "Meet the Champ" | National High School | "Town Hall Big Game | International Radio | Federal Theater: "His- |
| 9:15 "Meet the Champ" | Orchestra and Band | Hunt"; variety | Club; music | tory in Action" |
| 9:30 Dance orchestra | National High School | "For Men Only"; vocal- | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | "The Question Box" |
| 9:45 Dance orchestra | Orchestra and Band | ist; orchestra | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | "The Question Box" |
| 10:00 "The Word Game" | Univ. of Va. Conference; | Kay Kyser's Musical | "Symphonic Strings" | Don Humbert's Orch. |
| 10:15 "The Word Game" | James A. Farley | Class and Dance | "Symphonic Strings" | Dave Ballantine, songs |
| 10:30 "It Can Be Done" | NBC Minstrel Show | Kay Kyser's Musical | Melodies From the Sky | Bob Hardy's Orchestra |
| 10:45 "It Can Be Done" | NBC Minstrel Show | Class and Dance | Melodies From the Sky | "The Monitor News" |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; Roundelay | Yankee News Service | Melodies From the Sky | Amateur Night in Har- |
| 11:15 F. Dailey's Orch. | Music As You Desire It | Weather Service | "Impressions" | lem; variety |
| 11:30 CBS dance music | Music As You Desire It | Horace Heidt's Orch. | Shep Fields' Orchestra | Amateur Night in Har- |
| 11:45 CBS dance music | Music As You Desire It | Horace Heidt's Orch. | Shep Fields' Orchestra | lem; variety |

## *The Monitor Views the News'*

**For Wednesday, July 6**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 3:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 6:00 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 10:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |

**Shortwave**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3:30 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

## *Christian Science Program*

**For Wednesday, July 6**

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.


Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47th St. Evgs. 8:45—50c to $2. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.

DANIELLE DARRIEUX • DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.
in "THE RAGE OF PARIS"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 'til 1 P.M.
ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
50 LOVELY DANCING ANGELS
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-$4.40. Mat. Wednesday and Saturday, $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now
SHUBERT THEATRE, W. 44 St. CI. 6-5990

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
WELLESLEY HILLS
Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs.—8:30, 7:45 P. M.
Dorothy Lamour—Jon Hall
"The Hurricane"
Also Joe E. Brown in
"WIDE OPEN FACES"



FIRST NATIONAL STORES
WEEKLY SPECIALS

BUFFET FRUITS
Just the right size for tempting salads or quick desserts. Here's a rare chance to fill up the pantry with your favorite fruits.
- PEACHES
- APRICOTS
- FRUIT COCKTAIL
- ORANGETTES
- PINEAPPLE
(Crushed or Tidbits)

YOUR CHOICE DOZ. 89c
3 8 OZ. TINS 23c

N. B. C. Specials
UNEEDA BISCUITS PLAIN or SALTED 3 PKGS. 13c
FIG BARS PIONEER BRAND 2 LBS. BULK 25c

MILD CHEESE WHOLE MILK AGED FOR MONTHS LB. 19c
MACARONI SPAGHETTI or ELBOWS WHITE SPRAY 8 OZ. PKG. 5c
SILVER NIP GRAPEFRUIT JUICE 2 PINT BOTS. 27c
GRAPE JUICE RED WING 2 PINT BOTS. 25c QUART BOT. 23c
PINEAPPLE FINAST SLICED OR CRUSHED IN HEAVY SYRUP NO. 2 TIN 15c
PINEAPPLE FINAST SLICED OR CRUSHED IN HEAVY SYRUP NO. 2½ TIN 19c
PEACHES FINAST SLICED IN HEAVY SYRUP 2 NO. 1 TINS 23c
DUFF'S GINGER BREAD MIX 14 OZ. TIN 21c
SARDINES STANDARD NORWEGIAN IN PURE OLIVE OIL 2 NO. ¼ TINS 15c
BEVERAGES MILLBROOK or RADIO CONTENTS ONLY 3 28 OZ. BOTS. 25c

It's Savings like these that keep your food bill down

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOMATO PASTE | | 6 OZ. TIN 5c | CRISCO | 3 LB. TIN 49c | 1 LB. TIN 17c |
| MIRABEL PRESERVES | Cherry, Pineapple Apricot, Blackberry | 1 LB. JAR 17c | PINEAPPLE JUICE | Dole's No. 1 Pack 2 18 OZ. TINS 25c | 46 OZ. TIN 27c |
| CIDER VINEGAR | FINAST BRAND QT. BOT. 15c | ½ GAL. JUG 25c | BAKED BEANS | FINAST PEA, YELLOW EYE, RED KIDNEY 2 28 OZ. TINS 25c | |
| FRENCH'S MUSTARD | | 9 OZ. JAR 10c | LIGHT MEAT TUNA | NO. 1 TIN 28c | 2 NO. ½ TINS 29c |
| BAKER'S or HERSHEY'S COCOA | | ½ LB. TIN 7c | EVANGELINE MILK | | 4 TALL TINS 25c |
| SANDWICH SPREAD | FINAST | 16 OZ. JAR 25c | FINAST GRAPEFRUIT | FANCY SECTIONS | NO. 2 TIN 10c |
| DAINTY JELL or PUDDING | | 3 PKGS. 10c | PRUDENCE Corned Beef HASH | | 16 OZ. TIN 19c |
| FINAST LARGE PRUNES

# In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 11)

ing production work by foremen and requiring employment of additional help where machine overload exists, was announced today by Frank J. Manning, regional director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

"Each new agreement such as this," he said, "serves to strengthen the great fabric of mutual recognition of respective rights by employer and employee, and of provision for industrial peace through arbitration."

## Vessel Searched For Illicit Drugs

As the American Export Lines steamer Exochorda glided up Boston Harbor this morning it was accompanied by two Coast Guard boats—one on each side. From their decks watchers scanned the vessel's portholes and the water below them—for any sign of packages which might be dropped to be picked up by a small boat later.

Agents of the United States Treasury Department had received tips from several sources in Europe that a notorious drug smuggler—previously deported from this country—was attempting to re-enter as a stowaway.

A heavy guard met the ship at the dock and as soon as it was tied up, a search was conducted from truck to keel and from stem to stern. Ordinary shore leave for the crew was denied.

Although no stowaway or drugs were discovered, the close watch on the vessel will be maintained when it sails for New York tonight.

## Walsh Strikes At Communism

There are between 3,000,000 and 7,000,000 "borderline Communists" in the United States, "all of whom need but little impetus to become active members willing to resort to violence," U. S. Senator David I. Walsh warned yesterday in his Independence Day address at Faneuil Hall.

Senator Walsh said he was "deeply alarmed" at the situation and said "the most dangerous group in the United States is composed of the Communists among the intellectuals, college graduates and university professors."

"Their false philosophy," he declared, "is destroying the sanity of countless American youths and students in our universities and impairing their moral judgment."

"The danger today," he said in another part of his address, "is that in our eagerness to correct abuses and effect reforms through the instrumentality of government . . . we shall unknowingly destroy our democracy and sacrice our liberty . . . Let us do so without tampering with the Constitution by hasty, ill-considered action. . . . Let us do so by orderly legislative process and uncoerced elective process."

## Post Office Puts On 700 'Extras'

Seven hundred substitute mail carriers and post office clerks, chosen from the civil service lists, were added to the Federal pay roll in Boston today to take over the work of regular employees on vacation, Postmaster Peter F. Tague announced.

Most of the 375 clerks included in this number will be assigned to South Station Annex.

Mr. Tague declared that no site had been selected as yet for the proposed new $2,800,000 post office for the Back Bay area, but that he has learned many business offices prefer a site on Stuart Street.

## 'Safer' Fourth In N. E. Reported

Police and local officials reported today the Fourth of July celebration throughout New England was one of the "safest and sanest" on record.

As a result of mounting efforts of civic and official groups to restrict the use of fireworks and promote safe holiday driving, a relatively small number of casualties occurred.

News reports this morning stressed the patriotic aspects of the occasion—pageants, parades, speeches and properly supervised displays of fireworks. In the speeches, the status of democracy in the world today was much discussed.

There was not a single fireworks tragedy in New England. Minor injuries from this cause were few. The number of fatalities from motor vehicle and drowning accidents was about the same as on other week ends, officials stated.

For the three-day week end, total fatalities from accidental causes was 21, according to an unofficial estimate. This was much less than last year, when the figure was 46.

In Boston police reported proudly that the number of false alarms was fewer than for several years and that arrests for drunkenness similarly had fallen off. Eleven false alarms were sounded between dawn and dusk yesterday. Fewer than 300 inebriates were picked up during the holiday period.

## Bridge Repairs Tie Up Traffic

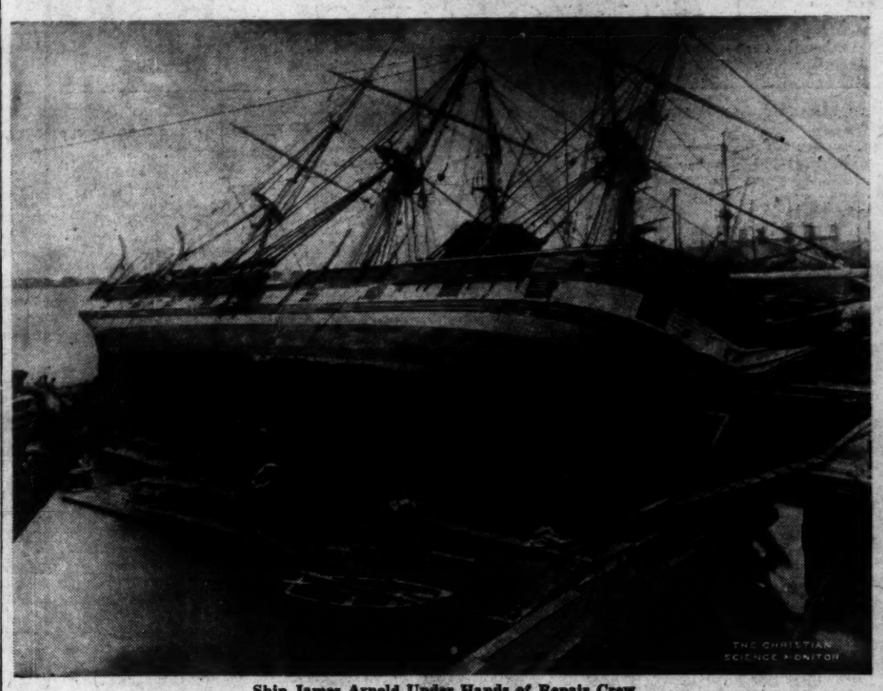
Traffic moved at snail's pace between Boston and Charletown today when the Public Works Department blocked one lane of the only bridge now available to put new timbers in one side of the pivot draw.

The traffic jam extended from Haymarket and Dock Squares and the North Station into Chelsea and along Rutherford Avenue to Sullivan Square.

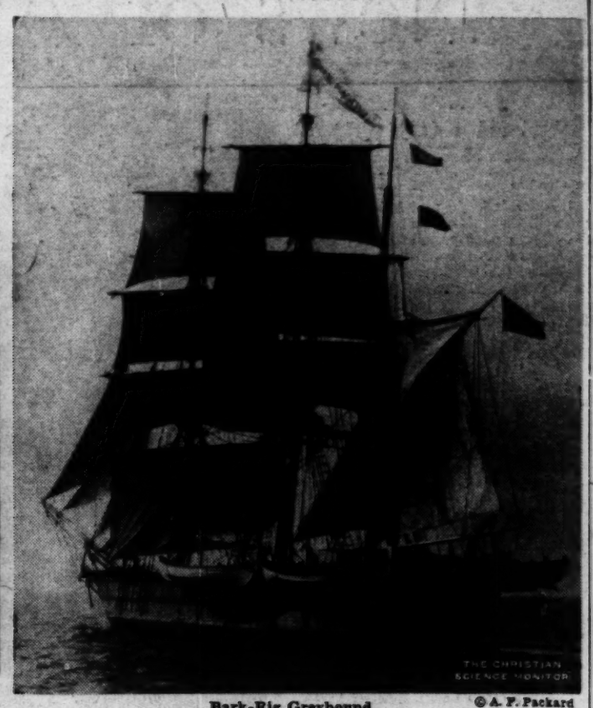
The Warren Avenue bridge has been closed for extensive repairs for three months. This has diverted traffic to the Elevated bridge. By today's arrangement, one side of the bridge was closed and inbound traffic had to travel on the car tracks and the outbound traffic on the right-hand side.

Extra details of traffic police were on duty at the approaches to the bridge.

# *In the Yard and on the Water*



Ship James Arnold Under Hands of Repair Crew



Bark-Rig Greyhound
Outward Bound in August, 1917
© A. F. Packard

## Maine Reduces Road Fatalities About 10 Per Cent

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 5—Highway fatalities in Maine showed a 10 per cent decrease from 65 to 58 during the first six months of 1938 as compared with the corresponding period in 1937, the Highway Safety Division announced today.

Two counties, Knox and Piscataquis, continued their perfect records of no fatalities during the last 18 months, while another, Waldo, reported no fatalities since the first of this year, it was disclosed.

Meanwhile, the State is continuing its attempts to reduce further its highway record by striking at the causes of accidents. Official observers stationed on various highways report to the division all cases of dangerous driving practices on the part of Maine drivers, and the division calls public attention to them. Paramount among offenses reported were disregard of traffic signs and signals, excessive and dangerous speed, and passing on hills and curves.

### *A Self Alarm*

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—It's a wise fire alarm box that knows its own dangers. The box at Sutter and Pierce Streets, catching fire, turned in its own alarm, and received the prompt attention of firefighters.

## N. E. Whaling Days Pictured In Book by Federal Writers

Old whaling salts along the waterfronts in New Bedford, Nantucket, New London, and Cape Cod ports haven't as much to talk about these days as they once had.

Once they could take pride in the full-rigged barks and schooners making for the horizon on one- and two-year voyages in search of whales. Now those very ships and the old whaling days are but memories.

These memories began taking shape soon after the Civil War, when three distinct factors—discovery of petroleum oil, the war, and the large number of men and ships lost in Arctic ice fields—led to the decline of Yankee whaling, and its gradual absorption by Scandinavian fishermen.

Whaling, as the old Yankee salts practiced it, is gone forever. The industry is now as efficient and as mechanized as the automobile business. Today steamers hunt as units, and tow catches to port each day. Oftentimes, especially in foreign countries, ships are outfitted so as to be able to process a whale while still at sea. Harpoons are shot by cannon, instead of by hand, and harpooned whales no longer set out to tow small boats on "Nantucket sleigh rides."

Not a few of the experiences, hardships, and tragedies of Yankee whaling captains and crews are set forth in "Whaling Masters," a new volume in the American Guide Series. Compiled and written by WPA workers on the Massachusetts Federal Writers' Project, with the co-operation of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society of New Bedford, the book describes the history of whaling, besides listing hundreds of captains and their voyages.

The book tells how the Pilgrims were credited with the first recorded attempt to capture a whale, while they were anchored in what was to be called Provincetown harbor. "A number of whales 'of great size' were feeding and disporting in the vicinity of the famous shallop. One venturesome member of the school came to the surface close to the side of the ship. A fowling piece was loaded with a super-charge, aimed and fired. But . . . . the charge was too much for the weapon and it exploded." The whale was not caught, it added.

**At First, Nantucket**

Desite the firing of that first shot in the whaling industry in 1620, however, there is, according to records, no indication of any really concerted whale fishing as an independent industry until about 1740.

Nantucket, with a fleet of 30-ton sloops, was for many years the country's leading whaling port, but through the years it gradually yielded place to New Bedford.

Among factors leading to the change were the isolation of the island, which during the wars of 1776 and 1812 made its ships easy prey to the English, and the fact that newer whaling methods had been developed, including that of outfitting ships for months at sea. This meant that larger and larger vessels were needed to bring home cargoes; and Nantucket harbor was blocked by a sand bar that could be cleared by small craft at high tide—and not by the larger whaling vessels.

Nantucketers tried to remedy the situation by building a floating dry dock, or "camel," into which large vessels were warped the same as into any dry dock. The water was pumped from the camel, and the ship floated in or out of the harbor. For seven years the islanders followed this procedure in the attempt to keep up with New Bedford. A cataclysmic fire in 1846, however, spread to the harbor and cost shippers hundreds of thousands of dollars.

**Afterwards, New Bedford**

New Bedford, which had begun to challenge Nantucket's supremacy as early as 1815, then took over in earnest.

The book continues with a description of the typical whaling vessel—the bark—which had fore and main masts square-rigged, and mizzenmast fore-and-aft rigged. Fewer men were required to sail a bark, for the fore-and-aft rig was handled from the deck, without the necessity of sending men up into the yards.

Old whaling masters, however, had decidedly individual ideas as to best type of vessels and gear. Most of the larger vessels carried five whaleboats. The captain and each of his four officers had command of the small boats and their crews of five each. An average whaling crew included 35 or 40 men.

A typical day on a whaling vessel was described as follows:

"Breakfast at 5 o'clock was followed by swabbing decks, then making sail and tightening rigging. There were bales of oakum and sennit to be braided into buffers or fenders . . . to prevent chafing. Harpoons and lances had to be kept razor-edged, lines overhauled and weak spots spliced. The cooper and ship's carpenter continually needed men to assist them. At 4 o'clock p. m. decks were swept and scrubbed again. Supper was at 5 o'clock, and between that hour and 7 p. m. the whaleman had two hours of 'loafing' time."

Sailors used this time for scrimshawing—the carving of articles out of whalebone. These included pie crimpers, canes, and knickknacks.

**Speculative**

Whalemen's wages in those days were usually small, and not infrequently voyages were disastrous to owners. On the other hand, the percentage of profit from successful voyages was tremendous. Such trips were called "greasy voyages." One that cleared expenses, but left little profit, was known as a "saving voyage."

One ship, mentioned in the book, which had an unusually "greasy" career, was the Lagoda. On its best voyage, it returned a net profit of 363.5 per cent to its owners. Its average profit a voyage in 19 years was 98 per cent, and its lowest 29.6 per cent.

Whalemen were paid in "lays" or shares. A captain's lay might be from ⅛ to 1-15, or one barrel out of every 15 of a catch netting $35,000—or $2,333. A common sailor would probably receive 1-150th lay or $233.

The years from 1859 to 1872 saw the decline of whaling in America. In 1861 came the war; and through Confederate raids, 34 whaling vessels were either burned or captured. The Union Government bought 40 ships, which constituted the Stone Fleet. Loaded with stone, they sailed south and were scuttled in Confederate harbor entrances, to make a blockade.

The war thus took 72 vessels. The Arctic took still more. The industry, nevertheless, fought on, until petroleum began to be produced in increasing quantities and at a decreasing price, and until corset makers began to offer steel stays to take the place of heavy bone ones.

**Still Goes On**

By 1910, Norwegians were virtually in control of whaling, although it is still practiced commercially off the coasts of Lower California and Mexico, and in the Southern Pacific, as well as in the Antarctic Ocean, off Japan, off the western coast of Africa, and along the New Zealand coast.

The book contains a small glossary of whaling terms, interesting among which are:

Breaching: About to dive, the whale frequently shot out of the water nearly full length, diving head first beneath the surface.

Case: The upper portion of the sperm whale's head, from which valuable spermaceti was bailed and used to make candles.

Chantey men: Old-timers who knew sea songs and led the singing when the crew hove at windless.

Flukes: The tail of a whale.

Greenie: One making his first whaling voyage.

Lobscouse: A delicacy—hard bread and salt meal well sprinkled with pepper, chopped into pieces and boiled in water.

## Girl Scouts Start On Marine Cruise

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 5—With a crew of 14 Girl Scout mariners and four adult "mates" to man it, the round-the-world schooner, Yankee, is bound up the New England coast today for the first of eight one-week cruises under command of Capt. Irving Johnson. Each week Captain Johnson will have a new senior Scout "crew," with four professional seamen to fill in the gaps of their developing technique at standing watch, navigation, steering, sailmaking, care and maintenance of sails, spars and rigging.

Swimming, rowing, and small boat sailing will vary the routine of ship duty, and there will be shore visits to whaling museums in New Bedford and Nantucket, the Herreshoff shipyard at Bristol, R. I., the Marine Museum at Wood's Hole, a Coast Guard station, and lighthouses.

# Constitution Acclaimed Model Covenant

(Continued from Page 1)

position to promote international understanding and good will. We find a happy precedent for this in the use of the Boxer Indemnity Fund and in the recent treaty with the Argentine Republic. . . ."

Ray Newton, Secretary of the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee, sponsors of this and 10 other institutes this year, arrived for a three day visit yesterday. He reported that a greatly increased interest in international affairs and in the institutes is apparent everywhere this summer. Space devoted to the institutes in the press is especially notable, he said, reflecting increasing public concern over world security and peace.

**Joint Conference Held**

The previous evening a great revival of interest in the duty of the Christian church to work for international understanding and against war, was reported by Canon Gilbert P. Symons of Cincinnati, Ohio, in an address before a joint meeting of the Institute and the Episcopal Conference on Church Work—also in session on the Wellesley campus.

"After centuries of delay," he declared, "Christian leadership is breathlessly striving to focus Christian thought upon economic problems and especially upon war.

"The Church must set its face against racial feeling. There is no place for barriers against race and color in it. National egotism is a sin against God and man. The deification of nations is idolatry. The Christian can acknowledge no loyalty except to God, who is the ultimate source of justice," Canon Symons continued.

Recently returned from an Oxford conference on the Ecumenical movement, the Rev. Mr. Symons advocated strongly the union of all Protestant bodies. Such a united church, he said, would be much strengthened in many ways—one of them being its increased power to speak out firmly when war impended, demanding that some other means of settlement be found.

"To condemn war is not enough," he said. "The church is trying now to stop the present 'peace'—with all its inner conflicts."

With this same thought in mind Dr. Arnold-Forster declared in his yesterday morning's lecture that "many British people feel that the 'next great war' began two years ago."

**'Hidden Hostilities'**

Later in the day he listed several steps which he believed could be taken to end these "hidden hostilities." Nations with mandates and colonies should move away from exploitation and toward trusteeship, he urged. Britain, for instance, could set an example of this kind in Uganda and Kenya for Germany when Tanganyika may be restored to her. Britain should also abandon "police bombings" on various frontiers and the nations should work towards abandonment of military air forces and establishment of an internationally controlled world-wide civil air service.

Misinterpretation of some articles in the League of Nations Covenant should be cleared up, Dr. Arnold-Forster continued, and the League should come to be regarded as "an open club to which the subscription is the sacrifice of some soverign rights"—as these rights were sacrificed by the 13 original American States—and from which the return is security and economic co-operation.

The United States, he suggested, could make its "subscription" an offer to support sanctions against aggressor nations—while refusing to send any American armed forces beyond the area of the Monroe doctrine.

Great Britain is now "more profoundly divided" than at any time in her history, Dr. Arnold-Forster said last night. With the huge rearmament program proceeding on the one hand, there is on the other a great strengthening of sentiment in favor of peace and collective security.

"There is a growing conviction among people of all classes," he reported, "that the only solution of the world's problems is a return to collective security. It is increasingly impossible to obtain united support of the rearmament program except by showing that a cause greater than England's alone is to be served."

**Britain and the League**

Quoting Lord Lytton, the lecturer described the League of Nations as "the British Empire's life line—the one thing we got out of the war." Although confidence in its has been shaken by "betrayals" by British and other statesmen under stress of circumstances in recent years, he said, the principles back of the League remain the great hope of the British peoples. He wished that Great Britain herself had followed the lead of New Zealand and Canada by refusing recognition of Italian rule in Ethiopia in support of the League's stand.

Sanctions in the case of Ethiopia have been said by opponents of the League to have been tried—and failed, Dr. Arnold-Forster declared, but in reality they were never given a real trial at all.

For nearly 20 years, he said, "the peace-building work of the League has been going on—so quietly that it has hardly been noticed, except by nations whose disputes and problems have been settled by it."

# Textile

(Continued from Page 11)

that Mr. Sylvia, a former U. T. W. of A. organizer who led the general strike in 1933 and then brought about the organization of thousands of workers in Connecticut and Central Massachusetts, in addition to most of the locals in Rhode Island, has been at odds with the A. F. of L. leaders since he took the leadership in a movement to launch a Labor Party four years ago. He was charged at that time with surrounding himself with Communists and attempting to ignore the authority of the parent body. In answer, Mr. Sylvia declared that he was only carrying out the mandates of the U. T. W. of A. international convention, which provided for this political setup, with Vice-President Francis J. Gorman, now International President, leading the movement. The A. F. of L. here was then, and is now, Democratic in its political activities.

**Strike Record**

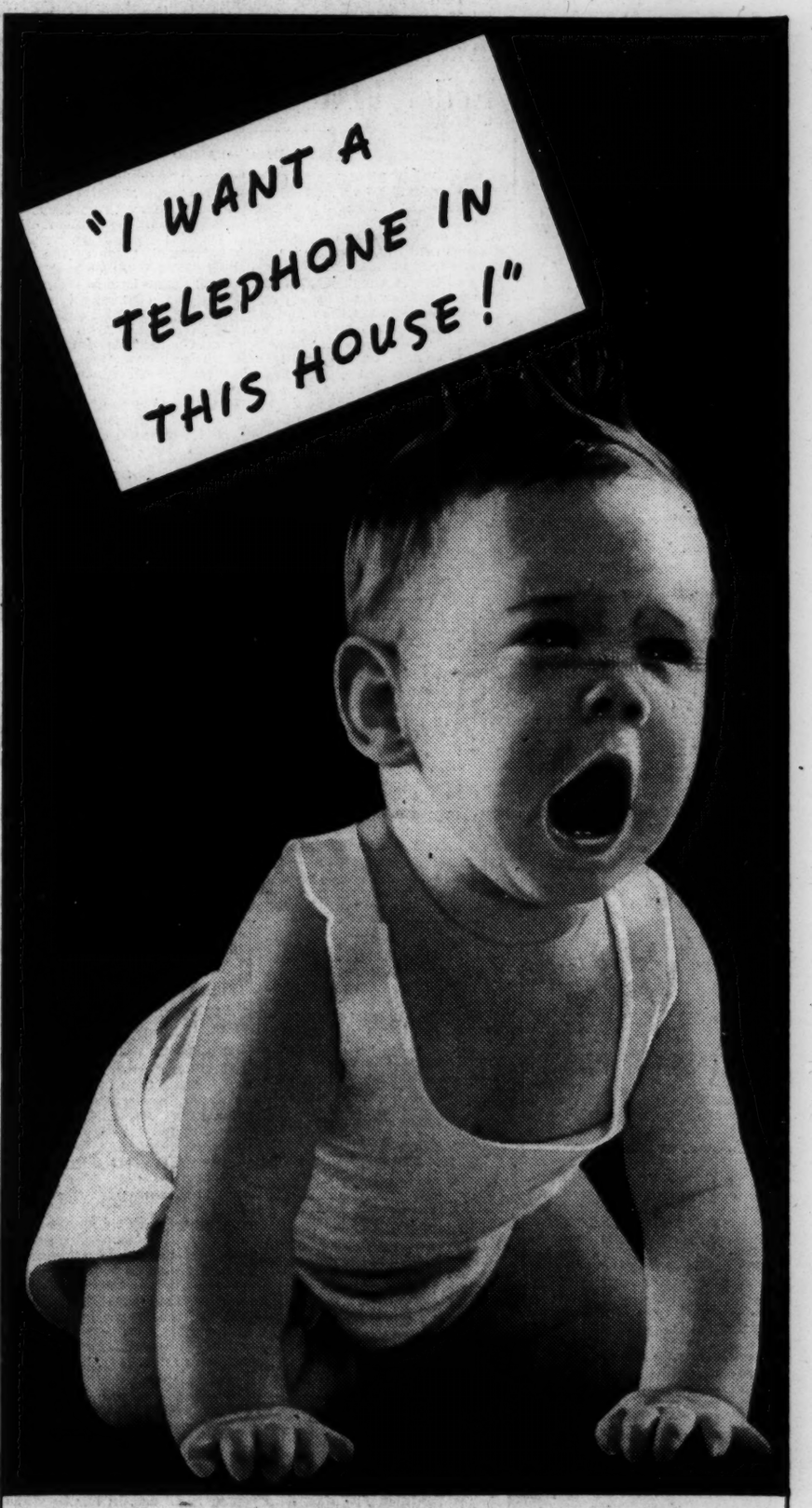
Although Mr. Sylvia is charged by textile union leaders with losing his popularity in Massachusetts, primarily because of the loss of the strike of the workers of the Uxbridge Worsted Company plants in that State and in Rhode Island and Connecticut, indirectly playing a part in the disruption of unions once powerful in the Schuster-Hayward mills, and although he is said to be no longer wanted in Connecticut because of similar reverses, nevertheless, he is acknowledged to be the most powerful labor leader in Rhode Island.

In recent years, when the United Textile Workers of America found themselves with little funds and without many friends to conduct membership campaigns in "Little Rhody," the Sylvia followers asserted themselves as members of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers, a department of the U. T. W. of A. and staged rallies and organized locals of the international organization here.

It was picket lines filled largely with textile workers from the Olneyville section that paraded in front of the downtown department stores, focused public attention on the C. I. O., and brought about an organization of store workers. Likewise, it was the Sylvia group that brought into being strong unions of rubber workers—ace units of the C. I. O. in Rhode Island today.

**Independent Move**

The action which the Council units took on notification of the ousting of Mr. Sylvia is similar to that taken when he was dropped as organizer of the United Textile Workers of America a year before the U. T. W. of A. affairs were taken over by the T. W. O. C. At that time he was charged also with insubordination.


"SUPPOSE my milk sours. Suppose I need more milk in a hurry. I'm only human. Do you know what I'll do? I'll start to worry; that's what I'll do. I'll worry about how long it's going to take to get that milk. You don't want me to start worrying at my age, do you?

"Or suppose a pipe bursts in the bathroom? Or a burglar comes along? When something like that happens you don't write a letter or go after help on horseback. No, sir. You hop to a telephone!

"And what about my Mother? She's got marketing to do. She has to take advantage of the bargain sales. Sometimes she needs to get in touch with Dad during the day. And there are errands to be run. Well, she can't do all those things without a telephone . . . and at the same time give *me* the attention I expect.

"I won't even mention those great bargains at baby rates you can get on out-of-town calls evenings after 7 and all day Sunday. Just imagine yourself being able to telephone almost 100 miles for only 35¢*.

"All Dad needs to do to have a telephone is get in touch with the Business Office. I'd do it myself if I could just get out. But I can't. So is it any wonder that worry is keeping me awake half the day."

*3-minute station-to-station rate.

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# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Tuesday Page*

## Foreign Painters in London

By Jan Gordon

London

Modern architects continue to betray the cause of their cousins the painters by building more and more interiors which seem deliberately designed not to contain pictures, in which no picture rails have been included and into the concrete walls of which the man who still desires a picture cannot drive the necessary nail.

Yet the enormous output of pictures continues unabated. Every society that admits outside contributors is almost overwhelmed with candidates who cannot find place in which to exhibit their productions. Also, though most one-man shows are fortunate if they do much more than cover out-of-pocket expenses, new galleries are opened almost every month, and rapidly have a full program. There are now something more than 50 shows a month in London and, if one judges by sales recorded, how the galleries continue to pay rent and lighting is one of the modern mysteries.

Of course a great deal of this activity is—perhaps unfortunately—due to the intensive pushing of foreign works, mainly French. Compared with Europe Britain is still financially secure, and many people are detached enough from the immediate political present to take continued interest in art. Nor has the old credibility of the Briton, which made the foreign artist always a bit more exciting and a bit more romantic than the native-born, changed so much.

⁂

Just now the attack is along the dvanced frontiers. At Rosenberg and Helft is a distinguished collection of Braque, and at the Mayor Gallery somewhat thinner selection of Léger. Farther along Cork Street, which is now the Acropolis of the modernists, the London Gallery displays the rather dry psycho-sentimental fantasies of Paul Delvaux, with his lamps, nudes and Chiricosque settings, while the Guggenheim Gallery has the as yet undeveloped surrealism of Rita Kernn-Larsen and also the dramatic color intensities of Benno, whose best works, such as "La Terre Ferme," seems made for stained glass rather than mere paint.

Of these three last-named painters Benno seems to me to be the most interesting, with his use of dynamic blacks setting off strong, real color. He is also one of those contemporary cosmopolitan products, typical of our times. Born in England, brought up in Russia, developed in America, further developed in Italy and now working in France, he is, I believe, claimed as an American merely because his passport was issued in that country.

This applies also to a number of the artists taking part in the exhibition of American paintings at the Wildenstein Gallery. This has been advertised as the first representative collection of American artists that has been given in London. England was, I think, prepared to be interested by the development of painting in the United States. Everybody here recognizes the tremendous thrust to architecture which, engendered in America, has spread all over the world. We were ready to welcome something fresh and vigorous and lively in the art of painting.

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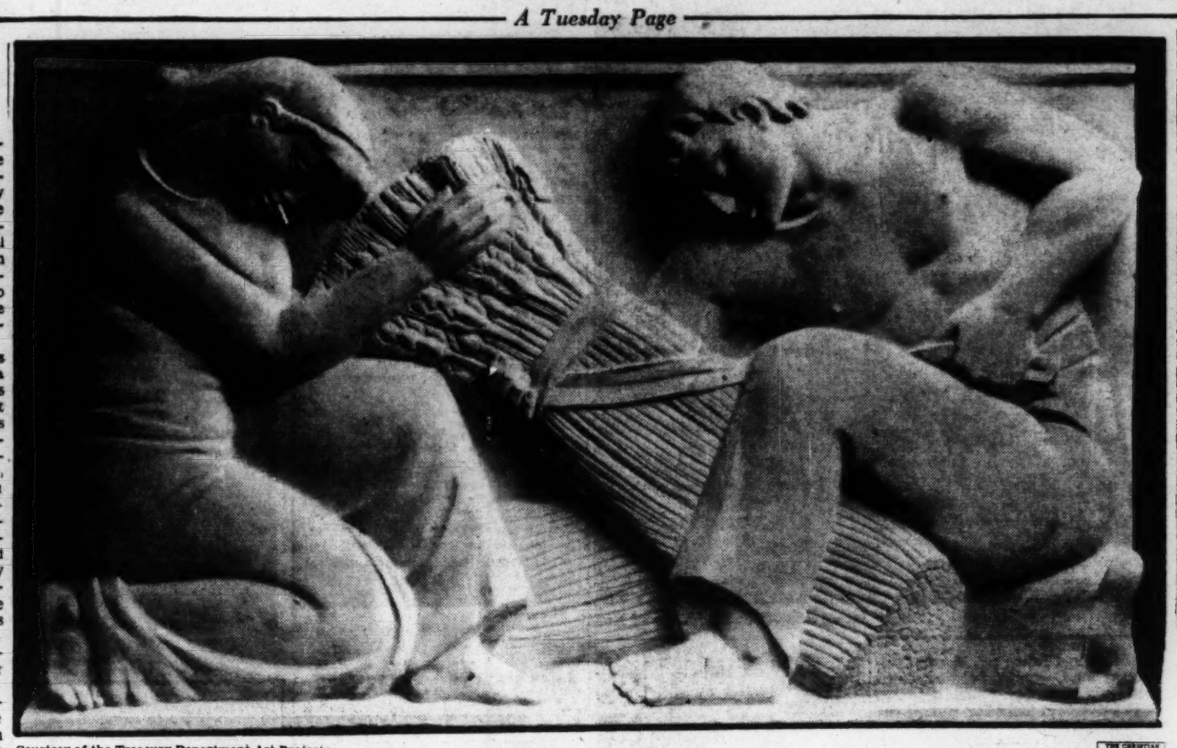
A sense of quick disappointment not easy to get over. One had expected something more American, though to define in what exact quality the Americanism should appear is not easy. I feel that the organizers had the laudable desire to convince us that Americans could at least paint as well as the British, while we would rather have had something which might not be so well concocted, but which might have had a more individual flavor. One felt that as American caricaturists, for instance, had been able to produce an individual and American quality in their works there must also be American painters who owe their flavor to their land, and their surrounding circumstances.

Nevertheless, in spite of the presence of artists such as Benton, Burchfield, Curry, Poor, Tyson and McFee, the exhibition as a whole had a curiously stodgy feeling, extraordinarily remote from the original vitality of American literature, music or architecture. And as a consequence one of the most remarkable pictures was the large "Crossing the Junction," by John Kane of Pittsburgh, the gifted but naïve house painter who painted by instinct but not by learning. I feel that for England the wrong artists have been selected and that some of the less impressive names might have given us a livelier notion of and sympathy with active contemporary American art.

⁂

Formerly excellent business was done in "show" pictures, large and complex works which toured the cities, for which fees were charged and which often earned considerable sums. Gustave Doré was one of the last painters to be so starred, but there seems a possibility of a revival of the custom with the large painting called "Phenomena," by Pavel Tchelichew, now on show at Tooth's Gallery. On something that might be a bit of Coney Island beach a hundred of the most distressing human "freaks" are scattered, together with other "phenomena" which apparently Tchelichew considers on a par with the "freaks," such as a man and a horse in gas masks, a businessman under a glass case, a bullfighter, a milk dump, and portrait studies of Miss Gertrude Stein and Miss Edith Sitwell. The picture no doubt will rouse much controversy, but the chief interest in it will be far more literary than pictorial, and without the numbered key half its interest evaporates. Nevertheless the original studies for the picture hanging on the walls above prove that Tchelichew, as a draughtsman, is too brilliantly gifted to spend three years over so elaborate and so incoherent a hymn of hate.

Contrasted with Tchelichew's artificial and turgid invention a small exhibition of the woodcuts and drawings of Gordon Craig at Kyrle Fletcher's Gallery reminds one how an artist has only to remain quiet a little to be gently overlooked. I do not know any book on the development of modern art which mentions Gordon Craig seriously as one of the stimulating factors in early twentieth-century development, not in the theater and in the art of the woodcut, but by the inventive originality of his conceptions in the whole field of picture making. His early work, which dates back to 1899 and continues to 1914 is full of suggestions which anticipated many developments later manifested, manifestoed, and popularized by less spendthrift mentalities. An added interest is given to the show as these woodcuts have been difficult to see in public and are most reasonably priced.



Courtesy of the Treasury Department Art Projects

**"Agriculture," by Concetta Scaravaglione; Plaster Model for Stone Relief Over a Door of the Federal Trade Commission Building, Washington, D. C.**

## Federal Painting and Sculpture

By Dorothy Adlow

Less than four years ago, an order was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States which inaugurated a new era in American art. For the purpose of embellishing buildings constructed by the Treasury Department under the supervision of the Procurement Division, there was organized a Painting and Sculpture Section. For the first time the American artist was given an opportunity to be accepted in government employ, on the one basis which is suitable in a democracy, free competition. An unprecedented energy was unleased, latent talents were uncovered, the American artist acquired a new status, as a workman. His talents, hitherto unabsorbed in modern economy, were finding a market.

It is a brief interval as art history goes, but in time to come, these few years may be estimated the most momentous in the annals of American art. Murals are being painted, statuary is being carved by industrious artisans throughout the land. The peculiar apathy to living art and the traditional indifference to native accomplishment are gradually being overcome. Most significant is the fact of popular enlightenment. The arts are no longer associated exclusively with the past, or with segregation in museums or mansions. Prepared for public buildings, the Treasury Department decorations are meant to be seen by everyone in the course of everyday activity.

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The United States Government has, of course, had occasion to grant commissions to artists in the past, but not on the competitive basis employed today. Sculptors and painters everywhere in the land are free to compete. There is keen rivalry and no favoritism. After the spectator has seen dozens of murals, he concludes that the best decorators of walls are not necessarily the notables and headliners. This undertaking of the Treasury Department has brought to light many a new talent in America today, and has, incidentally, revealed the innate weaknesses of certain publicized luminaries.

The artist functioning in government buildings is confronted with many practical problems. Lacking as a rule adequate schooling in mural technique, he must study and experiment rapidly. His work must be harmonious with its architectural context. It must have interest and dignity. A mural is not an easel picture magnified. It ornaments a wall which fulfills a structural purpose. It must adhere to the wall, and must not seem to leap from it or to gouge holes out of it. The competing artists must possess some feeling for the spatial range, for the potentialities in design and color. They must understand the peculiar simplification and breadth and clarity necessitated by this medium. They must be capable of arranging colors so that they will seem neither dull, nor garish in amplified scale. Above all, they must possess artistically and thematically ideas worthy of communication.

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The Federal murals have been executed in a variety of ways. That is what we expect in the most individualistic era in the history of art. The multiplicity of present-day trends may be discerned, although the painters may not deviate, exaggerate, become recondite and eccentric on the plaster wall, as on the small and detached canvas. A widening knowledge of art history and increasing practice tend to inculcate certain methods, and while, for example, there is obviously a vast difference between the temperaments of the Mexican muralists, Rivera and Orozco, they agree to conform to certain rules of mural craft.

The murals hold to historical and social subject matter. They treat themes which pertain to the Federal buildings in which the works are installed, such as the history of the postal service, or the administration of justice. American history with its conquests and tribulations is aptly illustrated. Certainly such material is full of color and drama. The subjects are treated with the peculiar characteristics of each artist. Some are done in a heroic and classical manner, such as those by Boardman Robinson in the Justice Building in Washington, D. C. Some are done in a simplified folk-art style with a moralistic undertone, like those of George Biddle (Justice Building). In the Post Office Building in Washington the theme of the mails has been treated in a number of interesting and amusing ways; outstanding the dramatization by Reginald Marsh of the "Work Room in a Great Post Office."

It is the American theme which is visualized; struggle, progress, achievement. Some of the painters hold to the schoolbook heroics; others romanticize in the manner of Delacroix; others still revive the formal, monumental qualities of the Italian master, Piero della Francesca. In the variations we observe the results of present-day devotion to abstraction, to design, to archeology. Artistically, no more opportune time could have been chosen to initiate the common practice of mural painting.

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In sculpture a parallel adaptation to function proceeds. Carved reliefs have blossomed forth on the outside walls of federal buildings. Free-standing statues have sprouted up inside buildings and out. Once again the wholesome benefit of free competition is apparent. The art of sculpture more than painting abounds in meaningless accomplishment. There has been far too much of the empty and wórthless kind of sculpture in officialdom. In Washington already there is an excellent opportunity for comparison between the earlier pseudo-classical allegorical fabrications and the recent well-wrought plastic decorations. The splendid trend among young sculptors of today is demonstrated by a praiseworthy collection of reliefs and free-standing statues. Once again the subjects relate either symbolically or factually to American history, or to eminent characters of history.

Courtesy of the Treasury Department Art Projects

**"City Delivery Carrier (1863)," by Carl Schmitz; in an anteroom of the Post Office Department Building, Washington, D. C.**

## Memories of the Nineties

By Harold Hobson

London

In the first volume of The Yellow Book, that celebrated periodical of the nineties which has gained a reputation so much greater and so much baser than it deserves, there is a drawing by Aubrey Beardsley of a young actress. It is a silhouette, the full bell-shaped skirt, the slender waist, and wide hat of nearly 50 years ago standing out blackly from the white page. The most remarkable technical feature of this drawing is the impression of extraordinary height that it conveys, in the complete absence of any objects of comparison. This actress is now in the United States, though she is not acting there; and at the same time she is on the stage of the Haymarket in London, being acted, in the person of Miss Lilian Braithwaite, in Mr. Ivor Novello's latest play, "Comédienne."

It is all very complicated. "Comédienne" is that sort of "mixing of fact and fiction in unknown proportions" against which Thomas Hardy used vigorously to protest. Donna Lovelace, as the actress in the play is called, can touch even the shoddiest part with a flash of genius; she has, in her later years, appeared in a long succession of worthless failures; she has a tongue that bites and stabs and corrodes, and her behavior at rehearsals, though often enough she is impelled by an erratic kindness and generosity, reduces her colleagues to an angry, impotent despair. These things, one imagines, are fact; just as the story of which Mr. Novello makes her the center, a somewhat preposterous narrative about her return to the stage in a very fine play all about herself, which she turns into a failure through a variety of domestic and professional causes, is obviously fiction.

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The end of the nineteenth century had a singular facility for making epigrams. Oscar Wilde said things that are still remembered; so did Whistler; so did Max Beerbohm; so did Frank Harris; and so did the lady who is the original of Donna Lovelace. Many of the latter's sayings are in Mr. Novello's play, where they glitter and flash alongside caustic observations of Mr. Novello's own invention. These obiter dicta are at their best and sharpest when dealing with the theater. It is indeed when in the theater that Mr. Novello's foot is on his native heath. It is only when he leaves the theater that he becomes theatrical. The first scene of the second act of this play, for example, when Donna Lovelace by her unpunctuality drives her fellow-players to the verge of frenzy, is truthfully observed and vividly put down. But the second scene might with advantage be omitted, and the third act, which discusses her private life, is stagy in the extreme.

"Comédienne" gives Miss Braithwaite a huge and tremendously effective part. She is completely at home in its comedy, whether sweet or bitter, and makes even its pathos acceptable. The entire play is built up on the firm foundations of her performance, which is supported competently by a large cast, of whom Mr. Alan Webb, as a producer, and Mr. Mervyn Johns, as a Welsh miner who had once been deeply moved by Donna Lovelace's Hedda Gabler, are the most notable.

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The 'nineties and the present day have also been linked together recently at His Majesty's Theater, just over the way from the Haymarket. Here the fiftieth anniversary was celebrated of Miss Irene Vanbrugh's first appearance on the stage. The performance was a gala occasion. Miss Edith Evans, Miss Gladys Cooper and Miss Fritzi Massary took part in a sketch by Mr. Edward Knoblock called "A Charity Committee," and the Chesterfields repeated their sublime mockery of a harmonium and a cello whose brilliance has not been able to save that unfortunate ice-show, "Engadine Express," at the Coliseum. Miss Vanbrugh's sister, Violet, played a scene from "Henry VIII" with great dignity, and she herself revived delighted memories by bringing back fragments of her performances in "The Gay Lord Quex" (excellently supported by Mr. George Curzon), in Mr. A. A. Milne's "Belinda," and as Barrie's Rosalind.

The occasion, too, brought out a poem by Mr. Alfred Noyes, recited by Mr. Noel Coward, which, after recounting Miss Vanbrugh's triumphs in the past, ended with a graceful compliment to her performance in Mr. Coward's current piece, "Operette."

So—when that curtain rises—you shall see
Not only scenes that shine in memory,
Forty years back . . . but still beneath her sway,
Twenty years back, and ten, and yesterday! . . .
Yesterday? Here and now, this very night,
London shall still increase its old delight
With great new memories, ere that curtain fall,
And find the living present best of all.

## 'Figaro' in Regent's Park

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

No theater or opera house could have furnished the setting in which this odd "dream" performance began. It was as if nature herself had taken to stage designing and, so to speak, grown her own décor. Somewhere in the clump of high trees on the left or O. P. side of her stage a blackbird began to sing, while a slim crescent moon slowly disentangled itself from the upper branches. Answering songs sprang from every thicket and the air was soon alive with bird music.

The sky, pale gold through the trees, scaled into a blue on which for a few moments, homeward-flying rooks traced shifting patterns. Not even the newly installed sky at the Glyndebourne opera, one reflected, could rival such effects of color and movement. And with the thought a couple of pigeons, slaty blue, flew slowly across the stage and with a quicker rhythm sparrows fluttered in and out of the scenic bushes. Then, surprisingly, one heard the A of an oboe and the sound of strings tuning.

But what can the critic say about a performance in which uninvited feathered songsters joined the cast as "guest" artists and nature provided not only the "mise en scène" but quite a lot of the lighting effects, including a real sunset, a real moon and real stars? On some occasions, it is said, she has even supplied real rain.

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In this performance artifice, art and nature formed a queer triad. There was pretty, pert Susanna, for example, in a stage dress in broad daylight, who might have stepped out of, or into, a Watteau or a Fragonard. Every time she sang the blackbirds joined in ecstatically—until about the third act when, perhaps thinking the opera was over, they went to bed. Like some unfeathered singers they totally ignored the conductor and the score. But Mozart would have been enchanted by the exquisite atonal decorations improvised round his melodies. Figaro, Count Almaviva and Bartolo met with less appreciation than did Susanna, Cherubino and the Countess, from their fellow-artists in the trees and bushes. Although they took a certain friendly interest in the Gardener, their silence showed disapproval of singing so low in the scale. Who had ever heard of a bird with a baritone or even a tenor voice?

As darkness fell, art and artifice came into their own again. The "limes" outshone the moon but even then a breeze set all the leaves of the scenery astir—a dance of flecks of light. The last two acts transported us to fairyland.

A captious critic might have grumbled that the orchestra was too small—the same could be said of Glyndebourne—and that none of the voices was quite first-rate. But he could not deny that this performance by the Chanticleer Company was very competent musically and histrionically, apart from the glamour of its surroundings. One must not forget to add that it took place in the Open Air Theater in Queen Mary's Garden, Regent's Park, London.

⁂

There could have been no sharper contrast to the English scene than that provided by the Hindu Dancers and Musicians of Seraikella at the Vaudeville Theater. One has searched in vain for Seraikella on the map. But it is said to be in Eastern India, where, surrounded by natural barriers of mountain and river, it has, in the words of the program, "throughout the ages preserved in their purity the highly specialized forms of its ritual dances." Danced by men in masks, these ritual dances—probably edited and considerably shortened for the West—possess that mysterious indefinable quality born only of uncounted centuries of tradition. Every rhythm, every step, movement and gesture, every detail of the rich brocade dresses, worked in silver and gold, the masks—molded by the same families for hundreds of years—the sound of "Surnai," "Binsitar," and "Tabla," the jingle of anklet-bells, all, changing and changeless, have been as permanent in time as an ancient temple, the stones of which are perhaps less enduring.

These dances give a glimpse of old Mother India herself. They celebrate the Spring Festival of Shiva when for three days prince and peasant dance together. A note in the program told us how, as dusk begins to fall on every April 10, the people of Seraikella gather, lighting lamps, lanterns, and twisted torches. "Thousands gather from outlying districts through tortuous mountain passes, beating their way through the woods, ever watchful for the leopards, tigers and bears which prowl in the wooded country not four miles from the ruler's palace. The weird tattoo of the drums silences the audience and the music starts, each sound carried far across the valley. . . ."

Although the audience had only to be watchful for the prowling taxis and wild motorbuses which infest the Strand, they by no means gathered in their thousands at the Vaudeville. Those who braved the tortuous passes of the Tube and Underground had their reward. The sheer loveliness of Schuvendra's Peacock Dance ("Mayura") with its exquisite mask, was, alone, worth the effort. Here was beauty "carried far across" the centuries. But how did that Egyptian wig in the "Aratí" dance reach old India?

## Confessions of a Dance Fan

By Margaret Lloyd

I sometimes laugh, and not only in the places I am supposed to, at a modern dance recital. I laugh inside because I suddenly find myself thinking: "How funny this would look on a sidewalk. What a crowd would gather. Sirens would blow. Probably the police ambulance would come roaring up. It might even end in a riot."

Folk dancing would pass. Folk dancing on the mall or the common does pass. For it is at home out of doors. A ballerina could pirouette safely on a curbstone. People would think it was just another publicity stunt. Character dancing, or Spanish, or Oriental, would attract comparatively little attention. People would say it must be an initiation.

But if a modern dancer were seen on a public thoroughfare, jerking and straddling and generally contorting her body, people would certainly conclude that something terrible must be the matter.

All this is absurd on the face of it. The modern dance is an art form for theater or concert presentation and not an outdoor exercise. It is not intended for dancing in the streets.

Although it is avowed to have its roots in realism, to be akin to nature, it is a representation or interpretation of human life, coming out of human experiences, and not life itself. We simply do not move that way in daily living, much as we might like to.

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Yes, the modern dance is just as artificial as any other art dance form, as ballet in fact. The face is rapt, chest lifted extra high, arms and legs extended very much as they are not in real life. As much as ballet, the modern dance is a glorification of the super being, a symbol of the man above man. The dancer in any style inhabits temporarily an exalted plane, indicating by indirection the heroic stature underneath our dishwashing, bookkeeping, banking, buying and selling selves. That is dance's secret relation to us. That is the reason for its nameless evocations.

As Joseph Arnold Kaye has remarked several times in Dance Magazine, "Modern movement cannot possibly have all the intrinsic meaning attributed to it." Very often a considerable strain is put on the spectator's imagination and a definite reliance on program notes, to feel at all in touch with what is going on on the stage. One may respond kinetically, like a refined sort of jitterbug, and still be baffled as to the meaning of the dance.

With all the deep regard I have for Martha Graham, I sometimes feel, at one of her concerts, an undercurrent of resistance pushing against the designed impression. In these rebellious moments I think: "This group is too, too like a convention of vestal virgins humbly revolving around a goddess; the group members, who are all superior dancers and some of them artists themselves, are now without individuality of their own, doing her bidding, expressing not themselves but the ideas imposed by the choreography. And just what are those ideas, anyway?"

Men are needed to balance that group, I think, just as women are needed to balance Shawn's. In Shawn's group you get so much vim and vigor, so much masculinity plus, that you are inclined to become exhausted rather than exhilarated. You long for a sprinkle of feminine lyricism. In Martha Graham's group, there is virility enough—almost to overshadow the lyricism—but still the element of masculinity is lacking.

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And although the true artist is said to be a composite of the man, woman and child qualities of thought and so sufficient in himself (and to a degree Martha Graham does combine these constituents and is so sufficient) nevertheless men and women dancing together cut the more incisive figure of humanity.

Another discerning statement of Mr. Kaye's is to the effect that a certain amount of "effeminacy" is an inescapable part of dance movement; that it is one of the characteristics of dance. I believe this is true, especially in the arm movements, and not in a derogatory sense. Any movement that looks particularly graceful or soft or floating is immediately associated with femininity. And that is why it is a surprise, almost a shock, to me, to see a man of Shawn's robust physique executing a series of fouettés (which are usually performed by a dainty ballerina) in the Apotheosis of his "Kinetic Molpai." They are not made more masculine by being done in bare feet or by a man of athletic build. This again may substantiate the theory that the masculine, feminine and childlike qualities combine in the artist. In the dancer they are seen at higher visibility.

While I am brandishing contrary comments on contemporary dancing (pointing at things that go against the grain in spite of quite an enormous amount of respect and admiration for the victims on my carpet) I should like meekly to mention Bennington.

⁂

The Bennington School of the Dance flows constantly into new and untried channels. The four renowned artists—Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman as partners, and Hanya Holm, who have in past years separately presided over a single workshop group production—will this year separately and simultaneously conduct workshop groups and each produce a new composition with student material at the end of five weeks of intensive work. Something splendid will surely come out of the experiment, and the festival to take place during the sixth week (Aug. 8-13) in quarters built for it on the school grounds, will doubtless outshine all previous Bennington Festivals.

Still, there is cause for remonstrance at another aspect of Bennington. I sometimes wonder if it is not becoming such a close corporation that its seal will eventually be tantamount to a stencil.

There is latent danger of a stamp being set upon its students, of stock patterns issuing from it, like the stock patterns in chinaware that can be replaced in case of breakage. There is even now a distinctly recognizable Humphrey-Weidman pattern, a Martha Graham and a Hanya Holm pattern, which in the minor dancer lacks the force and integrity of the original model. Why not call in Tamiris? Why not change leaders another year?

And speaking of minor dancers (who are not necessarily poor dancers), they are important. They fill a need. They dance in small towns and cities where audiences unaccustomed to later developments can respond to dance in a form comprehensible to them.

Brutal criticism that says "Off with their heads and no compromise!" because they do not meet the highest standards or have ways of their own, is truly destructive. They have as much right to their approach to the dance as have the greatest modern innovators. If everybody danced alike, the dance would soon lose its savor.

For a final contradictory confession—I enjoy the gay dance, the frivolous, the spectacular dance immensely. I guess I believe in Dance for Dance's sake—at this season at any rate.

## Music Festivals in Germany

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Berlin

The first part of the great Berlin festival, which continued through June, was devoted to the composer Max Reger, who passed on in 1916. The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and distinguished soloists gave a comprehensive and characteristic cross section of the works of this somewhat neglected musician. The last concert, by a chorus under the direction of Fritz Stein, director of the Musikhochschule, gave as a particular attraction the original presentation of the first movement of an unfinished "Requiem." Reger had begun it in the autumn of 1914 "in memory of heroes fallen in the War," and had composed only half of the "Dies irae."

One is strongly impressed by the magnificent proportions of this music, by its smooth and stirring grandeur of expression. Nevertheless, Reger is still far from receiving a popularity corresponding with his worth. The rich but completely baroque world of feeling in his music and its ingenious harmonic and melodic mosaic demand of the listener an active mental exertion of a kind which today stands at a very low ebb.

⁂

The first Düsseldorf "Reichsmusiktage," recently ended, have an incisive and disturbing significance in their practical effect on German musical life. Henceforth these "Reichsmusiktage" replace the festivals of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Musikverein, established in 1859 and dissolved last year, and they signify a definite step in the course of autocracy in music. This official festival was, however, less noteworthy for its musical events than for the kultur-political speech of Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels and the exhibition of "degenerated music" presented at the festival.

Herr Goebbels explained, among other things, that in the National Socialist reform of German music begins "the salvation of Occidental music perhaps altogether from impending decadence," and he permitted no doubt of his conviction that the Jews alone and the atonalism which he said they have created for the purpose are to blame for this decadence.

⁂

The musical program, covering a week, was a rather novel conglomeration of opera and operetta, classical, romantic, and military music, men's choral societies and folk songs, its pitch set predominantly according to the post-Wagnerian romanticism; and this is true particularly of the few new works, no one of which stood out above the usual average of epigoni.

Much that was of interest, part of it even of value, was offered at the festival of the International Association of Composers in Stuttgart. Seventeen nations were heard in works by 40 composers. Very successful was the Chamber Concerto by a young Yugoslav, Boris Papandopulo, a composition for eight solo instruments and coloratura soprano, as talented as it was artistic. A new work by Pfitzner, for violin and cello with chamber orchestra, was so pleasing in its lofty romanticism that it had to be repeated. Henk Badings, of The Netherlands, by means of a talented, stirring "Overture to a Tragedy," gave proof that he is one of the most original of the contemporary moderns. France was represented characteristically and on a high level by Roussel's Symphony in G minor and a Chamber Concertino by Jacques Ibert. Very pleasing was the "Ouverture joyeuse" by Marcel Poot, a Belgian, and by the rhythmically charming and daring "Janosik Ouverture" of the Czech composer, Alexander Moyzes. German music had a very respectable although not a very advanced share through its presentation of Pfitzner's composition, a cello concerto by Max Trapp, and three Klopstock arias for coloratura soprano, oboe, and cembalo, arranged by Robert Oboussier.

The Opera gave an interesting Italian evening, presenting one-act productions by Casella ("Orpheus"), Lualdi, and Malipiero. "Der falsche Harlekin" by Malipiero, from an old Venetian opéra buffe, was by far the most pleasing because of its melodic charm and characteristic atmosphere.

## Progress of the Irish Ballet

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dublin

In her effort—and, I may say, determination—to establish a distinctive Irish Ballet, Miss Sara Payne is to be congratulated on the progress revealed by the second performance given by the school which she conducts in Dublin. Miss Payne is the daughter of Iden Payne, director of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon, and she has been identified with ballet in Paris, London, and Cambridge, not to mention the Abbey School of Ballet.

Miss Payne is not rushing things. She wisely refrains from any attempt to build up a repertory which might be impressive but lack finish in presentation. At the recent performance, the school repeated "Doomed Cuchulain," which deals with the forebodings and augurs that beset the warrior, Cuchulain, as he proceeded to his last battle with Queen Maeve.

To music composed by Joseph M. Crofts, the tale is clearly told in the choreography devised by Miss Payne. There was throughout a completeness without overcrowding of detail. Miss Payne has combined effectively the Greek style and the Celtic atmosphere. I am, however, inclined to question Mr. Crofts's use of Irish music which seems to be comparatively modern and, therefore, anachronistic.

Miss Payne also revived "Bluebeard," by Mary Davenport O'Neill, wife of the author of "Land Under England." This ballet was originally produced by the Abbey School of Ballet, with music composed by Dr. John F. Larchet, music director at the Abbey. The conflict between Bluebeard and the forces of nature is delineated but not very lucidly. Nevertheless, the subject lends itself to graceful movements of contrasting character and we get the combination of the sinister and the righteous.

In between was staged "Seamus and the Tinker," by Mairin Cregan, the wife of Dr. Ryan, Minister for Agriculture. This is a play for children and the author has caught the atmosphere of the Irish countryside. Miss Payne, as producer, has obviously the faculty of making children, some of very tender years, natural on the stage. It was delightful to hear these youngsters speaking lines as they would speak them in a play of their own devising and performed for their own pleasure in a garden. Some dozen or so children were engaged and they gave a charming performance.

J. J. Hayes

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# Baseball Eyes Focus on Cincinnati for Inter-League Game—Bay State Golf Play

## Six Boston Players Join The All-Stars

By Edwin Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

With both the Red Sox and Bees inactive until Friday, when the colorful and rampant Yankees come to Fenway Park for a series, Boston's attention is turned toward Cincinnati and tomorrow's sixth annual all-star game between picked teams of the National and American leagues.

The Hub, as usual, is well represented in the line-ups. On the American squad are Manager Joe Cronin, Jimmy Foxx, Lefty Grove and Roger Cramer of the Red Sox, and Tony Cuccinello and Jim Turner of the Bees are with the Nationals. At this writing, Cronin, Grove and Foxx seemed certain of getting into the game, with Joe and Jimmy probably going the full route.

**Meet With Landis**

Managers Joe McCarthy and Bill Terry meet with Judge K. M. Landis and the umpires this evening to iron out details, but actual starting line-ups probably will not be announced until just before game time tomorrow. However, at least one detail was a certainty. Both teams will jam as much batting power on the field as possible.

There exists a possibility that Jimmy Foxx will play third base for the Americans, to give Lou Gehrig a chance at first. But some of the wiser heads insist that the Red Sox slugger will start at the initial bag with Yankee Red Rolfe at the last turn.

Turner and Cuccinello, Boston suspects, are only going to Cincinnati for the ride.

The National League has turned to younger men this year in an effort to reduce the American lead, which now stands at four games to one. The junior circuit triumphed in 1933, '34, '35 and '37. Dizzy Dean registered the lone National victory here in Boston in 1936.

**Americans Lead**

Although the classic was originally started as a parade of stars for charity, it has developed into a battle that involves the prestige of both circuits. The Americans have made the Nationals look bad in four of the five games. Outstanding in the American triumphs has been their batting power. The famed National pitching, on most occasions, has been unable to halt the rival sluggers.

When several players met with injuries in the 1937 classic, notably Dizzy Dean and Van Mungo, talk of abandonment immediately began, but as the event raises money for a very worthy cause, chances of dropping it are remote at present.

Although enthusiasm in Cincinnati has slumped during the past week, the all-stars are certain to play before a sellout crowd. All reserved seats were sold months ago and the doors will probably be closed by game time. Home towners want to watch Johnny Vander Meer and Frank McCormick on the National team, despite the fact that their Reds have suddenly slumped out of the league pennant race.

**Flag Races Close**

Incidentally, the pennant races present a torrid situation at the passing of the halfway mark. By winning nine and tying one during their last 10 starts, the Yankees are today even with the Cleveland Indians in the American standing. The Yanks are rolling as of old. It will take a great Cleveland comeback to fight off the champs this time.

The Red Sox continue a factor in the race and this morning were only 2½ games removed from the pace. They have won six and lost only one since returning from their last western invasion. Yesterday they took a Penway Park doubleheader from the Athletics.

The Giants breasted the halfway tape with a 3½-game margin in the National League, but face a new threat in the Pittsburgh Pirates. The Bucs have won seven straight and recently have taken part in the downfall of the Cincinnati club. The Pitt entry has won the amazing total of 20 games by the margin of a single run this season.

The Bees are still no better than fifth, but considering the number of injuries that have wrecked Casey Stengel's regular line-up, the local National Leaguers are fortunate to lead the second division.

**Tarzan Brown Wins**

BURRILLVILLE, R. I., July 5 (AP)—Ellison (Tarzan) Brown of Alton, R. I., yesterday won this town's first Fourth of July road race, completing the course in 47m., 52s. The race was scheduled for 10 miles but A. A. U. officials reported the distance as eight and nine-tenths miles. Lloyd Anderson of Providence ran second. Clarence De Mar of Keene, N. H., was 16th in the field of 23.

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 41 | 25 | .621 |
| New York | 41 | 25 | .621 |
| Boston | 39 | 28 | .582 |
| Detroit | 35 | 36 | .493 |
| Washington | 35 | 37 | .486 |
| Chicago | 27 | 34 | .443 |
| Philadelphia | 27 | 38 | .415 |
| St. Louis | 22 | 44 | .333 |

**Results July 2**

St. Louis 13, Detroit 5.
New York 12, Washington 2.
Boston 6, Philadelphia 5.
One game postponed.

**Results July 3**

Cleveland 2, Chicago 1.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 0.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 0.
Washington 14, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 6, Detroit 5. (10 innings)
St. Louis 6, Detroit 2.
New York 9, Boston 3.

**Results July 4**

Boston 8, Philadelphia 5.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 2.
New York 10, Washington 5.
New York 4, Washington 4. (Tie. 13 innings)
Detroit 7, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 1.

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## Their Golf Titles at Stake

By a Staff Photographer

**Denny Shute, Brae Burn Pro, Who Will Begin Defense of National P. G. A. Championship at Shawnee Next Sunday. Right—Dave Whiteside, New Bedford Golfer, Who Began Defense of Bay State Amateur Title at Essex Today**

## Around the Hub

Ralph Guldahl won many new friends during his visit to local golf courses and his national and western open golf championships did not suffer in the calibre of play he exhibited. He was beaten by Denny Shute of Brae Burn in their 36-hole challenge match 2 and 1, but came back to feature four-ball victories at Salem and Marshfield. Today he competed in a four-ball match at Thorny Lea and tomorrow he will play at Worcester, after which he will leave for Shawnee and the P. G. A. tournament.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two Massachusetts golfers engage in defending titles against worthy fields within a week. Dave Whiteside, New Bedford veteran, began defense of the Massachusetts Amateur Golf championship at the Essex Country Club today and Denny Shute, Brae Burn pro and two-year National P. G. A. champion, will attempt to make it three in a row at Shawnee beginning Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

New Englanders can thank the hammer throw event for their only honors in the national A. A. U. senior and junior track and field titles. John McLaughry, son of the Brown University football coach, won the junior title, and Irving Folwartshny of Rhode Island state won the senior title. No other titles were won by New Englanders.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sissy Madden continues to be the sensation of eastern junior and girls' tennis tournaments. A while back she took all honors in the Middle States' tournament at Philadelphia and over the week end she featured by taking all titles in the state junior championships at Longwood.

♪ ♪ ♪

Speaking of Longwood, Dave Niles, committee chairman, announces that entries for the Longwood Bowl invitation tennis tournament close Friday, July 15, at 5 p. m., for the singles, and Monday, July 18, at 4 p. m., for the doubles. Entries in singles will be restricted to 64 and doubles to 32 teams. The Bowl could regain some of its former fame if some of the stars now in England return in time to enter. This is the 46th annual tournament.

W. M.

## Guibord Wins Final

WORCESTER, Mass., July 5 (AP)—H. Holbrook Hyde and John Gow of Hartford, top ranking doubles team in New England, won the Massachusetts tennis championship yesterday, defeating Robert Bowditch and Edwin Higginbottom of this city, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1, in the final round. In a singles tournament Paul Guibord of Melrose won the Central Massachusetts championship, defeating Charles Swanson of Pawtucket, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4 in the final round.

**All-Star Umpires**

CHICAGO, July 5 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis announced today umpires for the All-Star game tomorrow in Cincinnati would be: Harry Geisel and Steve Basil for the American League; William J. Klem and Lee Ballanfant for the National League.

**Dengis Wins Marathon**

MONTREAL, July 5 (AP)—Pat Dengis of Baltimore won the Quebec Provincial marathon here Sunday, covering a 26-mile pavement route to St. Jacques Beach in 2h. 42m.

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 45 | 25 | .643 |
| Pittsburgh | 38 | 25 | .603 |
| Chicago | 38 | 30 | .559 |
| Cincinnati | 35 | 31 | .530 |
| Boston | 31 | 32 | .492 |
| St. Louis | 29 | 35 | .453 |
| Brooklyn | 28 | 40 | .412 |
| Philadelphia | 19 | 45 | .297 |

**Results July 3**

Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 1.
New York 8, Brooklyn 1.
Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
Only games scheduled.

**Results July 3**

Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 5 (12 innings).
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 2.
New York 5, Boston 3.
Boston 2, New York 0.
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3.

**Results July 3**

Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 2, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 2.
New York 2, Brooklyn 0.
New York 16, Brooklyn 1.
Boston 10, Philadelphia 5.
Philadelphia 10, Boston 2.

## By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
*Sports Editor*

**Hershey Should Do Well**

This is hardly the season for playing or talking ice hockey; but the doings of the magnates at their recent meeting in New York, when, among other things, Hershey was awarded a franchise in the International-American Hockey League, are worthy of more than passing mention. A member of the Eastern Amateur Hockey Association for the past few years, Hershey has proved to be one of the very best of hockey cities. Its teams have played a high quality of amateur hockey, and their games have been well patronized. The club also has one of the finest hockey rinks in the world, and it has the backing of most successful businessmen, who have shown a keen interest in sports. Playing professional hockey will be a new venture in that city; but there is every reason for believing that the new enterprise will not only be a success from a financial point of view; but that it will furnish high-grade hockey and tend to make the whole league more successful than were the old Canadian-American and International Leagues which have formally disbanded in favor of the new organization.

Staff Photo

**Alex Motter**

**In Two Divisions**

The adoption of the two-division plan with four clubs in each division should also prove beneficial to the game and the league. Cleveland, Hershey, Pittsburgh, and Syracuse make a very compact group, while the same is true of New Haven, Philadelphia, Providence, and Springfield. The present plan is to start the season Oct. 29 and end it March 12, which means that there will be about four and a half months of I-A hockey. It seems to me that the league would do better if it delayed its opening date until well into November, even though the season is shortened up by a month. Football is at its peak about the time of the opening date as now named, and as a result attendance at and interest in minor-league hockey will not be as great as if the opening came after school and college football had come to an end. I believe the league would meet with more financial success as well as interest being better sustained during the entire championship race if the early games did not have football to compete against and the season is shorter.

**Selling or Loaning Players**

There is another matter which the league officials should take up and straighten out at their next meeting in Chicago, July 25. It is the system, or lack of system, which they have for handling players. It has been the policy of the National Hockey League clubs to loan players to the clubs in the minor league. One day a man will be playing for one team and the next day you pick up the paper you find him playing for some other club. The case of Drouillard, who is said to have just been released or loaned to Hershey by Detroit, is a good example. Last winter Drouillard was traded to Boston by Detroit for Alex Motter, who had been loaned to Providence by the Bruins. Boston sent Drouillard to Providence, evidently under the same conditions as prevailed in the case of Motter. To all outward appearances, Drouillard was, therefore, Boston property. Now it appears that he belongs to Detroit; but how or when he went back to the Red Wings no one seems to know. We believe that if the clubs in the I-AHL did less borrowing and selling of players during the season, it would be much better for them. Such indiscriminate and blind loaning of players for a few games cannot make toward sustained interest in any championship race.

## A. A. U. Champions

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5 (AP)—The 1938 National Senior A. A. U. track and field championship list, with performances:

**Track Events**

100 Meters—Ben Johnson, New York Curb Exchange A. A., 10.7s.
200 Meters—Mack Robinson, University of Oregon, 21.3s.
400 Meters—*Ray Malott, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 47.6s.
800 Meters—Howard Borck, 69th Regiment A. A., New York, 1m. 51.5s.
1,500 Meters—*Glenn Cunningham, New York Curb Exchange A. A., 3m. 52.5s.
5,000 Meters—J. Gregory Rice, Notre Dame University, 15m. 15s.
**10,000 Meters—*Eino Pentti, Milrose A. A., 32m. 15.6s.
110-Meter Hurdles—Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute, 14.3.
200-Meter Hurdles—Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute, 23.6s.
400-Meter Hurdles—*Jack Patterson, Rice Institute, 52.8s.
3,000-Meter Steeplechase—Joseph McCluskey, New York A. C., 9m. 23.3s.
3,000-Meter Walk—Henry Cieman, Achilles Club, Toronto, 13m. 39.9s.†
400-Meter Relay—New York Athletic Club, Team "A," 41.9s.
1,600-Meter Relay—New York Athletic Club, Team "B," 3m. 18.2s.

**Field Events**

Pole Vault—Cornelius Warmerdam, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 14ft. 5½in.
Running High Jump—Mel Walker, Toledo, Ohio, 6ft. 7in.
Running Broad Jump—Bill Lacefield, U. C. L. A., 25.3ft.
Running Hop, Step and Jump—Herschel Neil, Marysville, Mo., Chamber of Commerce, 48ft. 9.9in.
16-Pound Shotput—Francis Ryan, New York A. C., 52ft. 1½in.
16-Pound Hammer Throw—*Irving Folwartshny, Rhode Island State College 179ft. 3in.
56-Pound Weight Throw—*Louis Lepis, New York A. C., 35ft. 1½in.
Javelin Throw—Nick Vukmanic, Penn State College, 218ft. 7¾in.
Discus Throw—Pete Zagar, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 167ft. 3¼in.
Team Champion—New York Athletic Club, 87 points.

*Retained title. †New American and championship record. **Run Saturday.

Champions crowned in the national junior A. A. U. title meet, with their performances:

**Track Events**

100 meters—Clyde Jeffrey, Riverside Calif. Junior College, 10.7.
200 meters—Bryant Allen, Riverside Calif. Junior College, 21.9.
400 meters—Phil Bayeat, Sparta, Mich., 49.4.
800 meters—John Borican, Shore A. C., Elberon, N. J., 1:56.3.
1,500 meters—James Davis, North Carolina, 3:58.1.
5,000 meters—John Chamos, Lenox Hill A. A., New York, 15:53.7 (x).
10,000 meters—J. Elrot Vaughn, New York A. C., 32:37.3.
110 meters hurdles—Vern Sulner, Emporia (Kan.) Teachers, 14.9.
200 meters hurdles—Glider Farrow, Shore A. C., Elberon, N. J., 24.8.
400 meters hurdles—Grover Bradley, Burbank, Calif., 53.8.
3,000 meters steeple chase—George De George, New York A. C., 9:40.5.
3,000 meters walk—Cecil Wass, Hamilton, Ont., 14:25.3.

**Field Events**

Pole vault—Bayiord Maynard, Jr., Belmont H. S., Los Angeles, 13ft. 8¼in. (x).
High jump—Gil Lacava, Beverly Hills, Calif., 6ft. 4¾in.
Broad jump—Jack Robinson, Pasadena, Calif., Junior College, 24ft., 3¾in.
Shot put—Lilburn D. Williams, Xavier University, New Orleans, 48ft. 11¼in.
Hammer throw—John McLaughry, Brown University, 163ft., 10in.
Discus throw—Archie Harris, Asbury Park, N. J., 152ft., 7½in.
Javelin throw—William Footrick, New York A. C., 198ft., 9in.
Hop step and jump—Claude Paxton, Shore A. C., Elberon, N. J., 46ft.
56-pound weight—George Huber, Detroit Police, 31ft. 2¼in.

(x) Indicates new meet record.

**Kittler to Head Navy Crew**

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 5 (AP)—The U. S. Naval academy has announced Midshipman F. W. Kittler of Detroit, No. 3 in the Navy boat at the Poughkeepsie regatta, had been appointed captain of the 1939 crew.

## Tiller Talk

Seemingly the fire-cracking Fourth took its toll of the wind over the week end for the yacht racers. What with the noise on land, old Aeolus thought he couldn't compete with the celebrators and decided to catch up with his sleeping.

Although he probably doesn't realize it, Aeolus has had plenty of sleep this season, and the racers, although they don't want him to roar too loudly, are having a poor racing season because of no wind.

Still, even with the light winds, the racers turned out large fleets in every Massachusetts port over the week end. The Squantum Yacht Club interclub on Sunday led all in fleet tonnage, but with 179 boats crossing the starting line, only 68 finished. Lack of wind left the boats becalmed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Aeolus's absence at the South Boston Yacht Club's interclub yesterday, although not as devastating as Squantum's mirrored conditions the day before, was responsible for a dwindled fleet of only 150 boats. This is the first race of the interclub season in which the fleet has not bettered the previous interclub mark.

♪ ♪ ♪

Marblehead provided excellent races over the week end, but fluky conditions also prevailed along all the North Shore ports . . . Walter Shaw's Andiamo won the Puritan Cup for the second time . . . She last won in 1930 . . . Corinthian ran off regular races, and the Eastern Yacht Club began its 67th annual cruise across the gulf of Maine.

♪ ♪ ♪

The feature of Southie's interclub yesterday was the triumph of Johnny McAleer in sailing Paul McCoombs' new Kickapoo to another smart win over the Indians, of which 29 were entered . . . Young McAleer ranks with the smartest skippers ever to race in this competitive class . . . Jimmy Bonney, another youngster, with a third yesterday, increased his interclub lead over nearest rivals . . . Kickapoo's first yesterday, however, put the Weymouth-built boat up in the running.

♪ ♪ ♪

Junior skippers along the South Shore are being primed this week for the big event in their 1938 season . . . Next week, starting Monday, off the Duxbury Yacht Club, the South Shore junior yacht racing championship will be staged . . . South Boston, Squantum, defending champions; Wollaston, Quincy, Hingham, Scituate, Duxbury, Pilgrim and Wellfleet are all expected to enter junior crews.

## Favorite Upset In College Net Title Tournament

PHILADELPHIA, July 5 (AP)—All of the seeded players, except Don McNeill, of Kenyon, won their matches in the National Collegiate Tennis championships at the Merion Cricket Club yesterday.

McNeill, who was co-favorite with Joe Hunt of Southern California, lost to Russell Bobbitt, of Georgia Tech, an unseeded entry, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2. Hunt, who got by the first round on a default, beat Marvin Wachman, of Northwestern, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4, in the second round. The first-round summaries included:

Robert Peacock, University of California, defeated John Foreman, University of North Carolina, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Warren Christner, Texas, defeated Jack Crawford, Middlebury, Vt., 6—1, 6—0.
James Seaver, Stanford University, defeated Dick Henry, University of Virginia, 6—1, 6—1.
Edgar Weller, Texas, defeated Jack Bushman, Louisiana State University, 6—3, 7—5.
Richard Hoogs, University of California, defeated P. Buskey, Middlebury, Vt., 6—2, 7—5.
Joe Lucia, Rice, defeated Howard Stephens, Yale, 10—8, 4—6, 6—2.
David Burt, Harvard, won by default from O. H. Hood, Southern Methodist.
Robert Boyer, Pennsylania, won by default from A. Barrows, Wesleyan.
Frank Farrell, North Carolina, won by default from Smith Dodson, Southern Methodist.

**Second Round**

Richard Hoogs, U. of California, won by default from Frank Farrell, U. of N. C.
L. Gilkey, Harvard, won by default from Max Campbell, Rice Institute.
Bradley Kendis, U. C. L. A., defeated L. Krieger, Yale, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.
Robert Underwood, Stanford, won by default from Aston Beadles, U. of N. C.
Marion Shane, Kalamazoo College, defeated M. Stephens, Yale, 6—3, 6—2.
Chauncey D. Steele, Jr., Columbia, won by default from Joe Abrams, Tulane.
Robert Harmon, University of California, defeated W. E. Moore, Georgia Tech, 4—6, 6—0, 6—0.
Wilson Rood, University of North Carolina, defeated John Palfrey, Harvard, 6—1, 6—3.
Joseph Fishbach, St. John's University, defeated Carlton Rood, University of North Carolina, 6—2, 6—1.
Russell Bobbitt, Georgia Tech, defeated Don McNeill, Kenyon College, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.
William Murphy, University of Chicago, defeated George Dunklin, University of Virginia, 6—3, 6—4.

**Guyer Heads Archery**

DEERFIELD, Mass., July 5 (AP)—R. J. Guyer, Athletic Director of Connecticut State College, succeeds the late Judge Philip H. Ball as president of the Eastern Archery Association, Other officers: Jule P. Marshall, Larchmont, N. Y., Dorothy Budd, East Rockland, N. Y., and W. H. Jackson, Newark, N. J., vice-presidents; Mrs. Teresa C. Goldich, Newtonville, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Philip H. Ball, lady paramount. The next meeting will be held in Storrs, Conn. The event has been held in Deerfield for the past 20 years.

**Swedes Vote on Olympics**

STOCKHOLM, July 5 (AP)—Twenty organizations, representing a half-million members, have protested against Sweden's participation in the 1940 Olympic Games in Japan. The organizations, composed of the youth of all political parties, handed the protest to Prince Gustaf Adolf as president of Sweden's Olympic Committee. Parliamentary appropriation of money for the games also was protested.

**Carson Wins Feature**

SALEM, Mass., July 5 (AP)—Phillip Carson of the Olneyville Boys' Club of Providence, R. I., won the junior national men's 440-yard championship, feature event of the 13th annual N. E. A. A. A. U. swimming meet held at Salem Willows over the week end. His time was 5m. 15.8s.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Bernd Rosemeyer, Germany, won 300-mile automobile race at Roosevelt raceway; 218,336 fans witnessed holiday baseball games.

**Three Years Ago**

Fred Perry won Wimbledon tennis singles title for second year, beating Gottfried von Cramm, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

**Five Years Ago**

Walter Hagen shot 68, five under par, in first round of British Open golf.

## 1938 Wimbledon Champions

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 5 (AP)—Champions crowned in the All-England tennis championships:

x Men's Singles—Don Budge, Oakland, Calif.
Women's Singles—Helen Wills Moody, San Francisco.
x Men's Doubles—Budge and Gene Mako, Los Angeles.
Women's Doubles—Alice Marble, San Francisco, and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Boston.
x Mixed Doubles—Budge and Miss Marble.

x Retained title.

**Hanley Accepts Post**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5 (AP)—L. B. "Pat" Hanley, Boston University football coach, has accepted an invitation to serve as a coach of the college All-Star football team which will meet the Chicago Bears on Brown Field, Sept. 1.

## Week-End Sports in Brief

*By the Associated Press*

SANDWICH, England — A. J. Lacey and Eddie Whitcombe tie with 68's in first round of British open golf qualifying; defending champion Henry Cotton shoots 72; Americans Ross Thompson 83 and Page Hutfy 86.

PARIS — Suzanne Lenglen, formerly world's best woman tennis player, passed on Monday.

COLORADO SPRINGS—Francis Darrah, Boston, wins "vertical mile" run up Pike's Peak, racing approximately 12½ miles in 2h. 8m. 14.6s.

PHILADELPHIA — Penn A. C. crews win four races at People's Day Regatta; Alfred Vogt, Undine B. C., Philadelphia, takes championship senior singles.

CINCINNATI—Bobby Riggs wins Tri-State tennis tourney, beating Frank Parker, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3. Virginia Hollinger retains women's title with 6—2, 6—2 victory over Margaret Jessee.

MILWAUKEE—Seymour Greenberg, Chicago, wins both senior and junior titles in Wisconsin open tennis tourney, beating Martin Buxby, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2, for senior crown.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Edna Smith, Cleveland, takes eastern clay-court women's tennis title when Helen Bernhard defaults after each won one set.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Joseph Fishbach, St. John's (Brooklyn), wins eastern intercollegiate tennis title, defeating Gerard Podesta, Princeton, 6—3, 2—6, 6—1, 6—0. Richard Bennion and Gordon Giles, Utah, defeat Donald Leavens and Kenneth Bartelt, Southern California, 6—3, 2—6, 8—6, 6—3, in doubles final.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Robert Harman, University of California, defeats teammate, William Hoogs, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5, 6—8, 6—2, to win Middle States tennis tournament.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—New York A. C. wins team title in National A. A. U. senior track championships with 57 points to 26½ for San Francisco Olympic Club. Hank Cieman, Toronto, breaks only record, winning 3,000-meter walk in 13m. 39.9s. Glenn Cunningham wins 1,500 meters for fourth straight year, beating out Chuck Fenske in close finish. N. Y. A. C. also takes junior team title with 33 points.

HINGHAM, Mass.—Denny Shute, P. G. A. golf champion, shoots even par on last 17 holes to defeat Ralph Guldahl, open champion, 2 and 1, in 36-hole match for unofficial U. S. championship.

LOUISVILLE—John Paul Burke, Georgetown, turns back Bert McDowell, Louisiana State, 4 and 2, to win national intercollegiate golf title.

GREENWICH, Conn. — Sylvanus Arnold Zimmerman, Blair Academy, plays best golf in history of eastern interscholastic tourney to beat Sloan Bashinsky, Lawrenceville, 13 and 11, in final match.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,700,000
Previous day 1,475,430
1938 volume to date 122,558,638
1937 vol. to date 230,405,502

## Upturn in Stock Market Is Halted By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Stock market leaders ran into a profit selling wash-out today and many dropped 1 to more than 3 points at the worst.

The list churned actively over a narrow range at the start, with the ticker tape behind for a brief period. The pace then slackened appreciably and an attempt was made at a come-back. This failed to carry through and a further slow down-turn got under way after noon.

Moderate recoveries were in evidence near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,700,000 shares.

A decrease of 6.3 points in this week's steel mill operations to 22.4 per cent of capacity, a new year's low, after four consecutive weekly advances, was about in line with market expectations, in view of the holiday, and failed to add to the general unsettlement.

**Bonds Irregular**

The forward march of the bond market, starting two weeks ago and continuing with little interruption, was broken today by moderate selling in many of the recent fast climbers.

Losses ranging to more than 2 points in rails and corporate industrials were numerous in late dealings. However, some bonds held early advances of 1 to 4 points.

Bond traders seemed to take their selling cue from the reactionary turn of stocks and commodities.

United States Treasury issues slipped a little, setting the example for other low-yield bonds.

The sell-off embraced Alleghany 5s, American Telephone 3¼s of 1936, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, New York Central 5s of 2013, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and International Hydro-Electric 6s.

Higher were Great Northern 5½s, Lehigh Valley Coal 5s, Northern Pacific 5s and Texas and Pacific 5s.

American Typefounders convertibles jumped nearly 15 on a single transaction and Abitibi Paper, in the foreign list, was up more than 5 on a few sales.

## FHA Expands Total Expenditures Thus Far to $427,299,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Housing Administration has earmarked an additional $68,925,000 for 17 local housing authorities. Its action raised total commitments so far to $427,299,000 for 110 localities.

Los Angeles headed the list with $25,000,000, followed by the District of Columbia with $15,000,000. Others were:

Hammond, Ind., $1,800,000.
Frederick, Md., $450,000.
Hattiesburg, Miss., $600,000.
Asbury Park, N. J., $540,000.
Long Branch, N. J., $540,000.
Perth Amboy, N. J., $1,350,000.
Trenton, N. J., $2,700,000.
Chattanooga, Tenn., $3,600,000.
Burlington, Vt., $450,000.
Martinsburg, W. Va., $450,000.
Parkersburg, W. Va., $675,000.

Additional earmarkings for cities already participating were:

Birmingham, Ala, $3,500,000, total $8,000,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., $3,000,000, total $7,900,000.

Wilmington, N. C., $270,000, total $900,000.

## Wheat Prices Drop Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 5—Record-breaking big receipts from domestic winter crop harvest fields tumbled Chicago wheat prices down virtually 3 cents a bushel late today.

Announcement of 3,082,000 bushels increase of the United States wheat visible supply total counted also as a weight on values. Estimates were current that about half the arrivals of new wheat were going into storage to await official notice of the Government wheat loan basis.

## U. S.-British Tobacco Firm Loses Gold Suit

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell dismissed the suit of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., for recovery of $4,333,000 based on its surrender of 1,018 bars of gold in August, 1933, to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The court held that the Emergency Banking Act of 1933 and the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, as well as the executive order against gold hoarding, were valid, and in its decision said the bank, which paid the tobacco company $6,249,236, had paid the full price available to the company.

## Foreign Markets

*By the Associated Press*

London: The stock market opened much quieter today, awaiting the resumption of business in Wall Street, but became more active and firm during the afternoon. Industrials sold higher and the mining section was also firm. Rubber and oil shares reacted slightly and coppers lagged. There was considerable investment buying of British funds and American shares also moved upward. Domestic rails moved irregularly while German and Austrian liens continued their upward swing.

Paris: Price movements were irregular in the bourse although the tone was generally firm at the finish of trading. Bank of France issue moved up 80 francs and Royal Dutch about 100. Rentes were in demand and closed 15 centimes down to 35 higher. Suez Canal declined about 300 francs.

Liverpool: Cheaper Canadian offers of wheat coupled with favorable European weather and crop reports, and extremely slow milling demand caused wheat futures to sag and close ¾d to 1½d down.

| 1938 High | 1938 Low | Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47¾ | 36¼ | Abbott Lab (1.60a) | 2 | 48 | 48 | 48 | +1 |
| 52 | 28 | Acme Stl (1) | 1 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | +1¼ |
| 11⅝ | 6½ | Adams Exp (.10e) | 26 | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅜ |
| 30¾ | 14½ | Adams-Millis (¾e) | 4 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | Jun 29 |
| 23 | 16⅝ | Addressog (1.60) | 3 | 23¼ | 22 | 22 | — ¾ |
| 2½ | 1⅝ | Advance Rumely | 1 | 2¼ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 63½ | 40 | Air Reduction (1a) | 23 | 63¾ | 61½ | 61¾ | —1¾ |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | Air-Way El Appl | 8 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | |
| 13⅝ | 8¾ | Alaska Juneau (.80a) | 28 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10¼ | |
| 1⅝ | ⅞ | Alleghany Corp | 31 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 5½ | Alleghany pf xw | 7 | 11 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ¼ |
| 17⅛ | 6¼ | Alleghan pf $30 ww | 31 | 12¼ | 11½ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 5 | Alleghan pf $40 ww | 9 | 11¼ | 10½ | 10⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 17½ | 7¾ | Alleghany pr pf | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | +1½ |
| 21⅜ | 11½ | Allegheny Steel | 4 | 19¾ | 19 | 19 | — ⅝ |
| 9⅞ | 4¼ | Allen Industries | 9 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ⅜ |
| 176½ | 134 | Al Chem & Dye (6) | 9 | 175½ | 173½ | 173½ | —1¾ |
| 9⅝ | 7 | Allied Kid (⅝e) | 3 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | Jun 30 |
| 14⅜ | 8⅜ | Allied Mills (½e) | 4 | 13⅜ | 13 | 13 | |
| 9⅜ | 4½ | Allied Strs | 53 | 9 | 8¾ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 55½ | 38 | Allied St pf (5) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | Jul 2 |
| 51¾ | 34¼ | Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e) | 40 | 49⅞ | 47¾ | 48 | —1¾ |
| 18¼ | 11¼ | Alpha P Cem (1) | 9 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅜ | 1¼ | Amal Leather | 6 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 10 | Amal Leather pf | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | Jun 27 |
| 75⅝ | 55 | Amerada Corp (2) | 9 | 73¾ | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | —3½ |
| 68 | 49 | Am Ag ChDel (3¾e) | 3 | 66 | 66 | 66 | Jul 2 |
| 30 | 10 | Am Bk Note (.80e) | 12 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ | — ⅛ |
| 42½ | 23¼ | Am Brake Shoe(⅞e) | 5 | 39½ | 38½ | 39 | — ¼ |
| 101 | 70¾ | Am Can (4) | 10 | 100½ | 99 | 99¾ | —1 |
| 167 | 160¼ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 166 | 166 | 166 | Jun 30 |
| 27½ | 12⅜ | Am Car & Fdy | 9 | 25 | 23½ | 24¼ | —1⅜ |
| 50 | 27 | Am Car&F pf(2½e) | 4 | 43½ | 43 | 43 | —3⅜ |
| 17⅜ | 9½ | Am Ch&Cable(.40e) | 23 | 17 | 16½ | 16¾ | — ⅝ |
| 100½ | 89½ | Am Ch&Chi pf (5) | 3 | 100 | 100 | 100 | +10 |
| 111 | 88½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 111 | 111 | 111 | |
| 8½ | 4½ | Am Colortype | 4 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | — ¼ |
| 14 | 9 | Am Coml Alco | 5 | 12¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ⅝ |
| 16¾ | 8¼ | Am Crystal Sug | 3 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 4¾ | 2½ | Am Encaus Tiling | 16 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | |
| 6½ | 4 | Am European | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Jul 1 |
| 5¼ | 2¼ | Am & For Power | 90 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 20¾ | 10 | Am & F P 6% pf | 7 | 20¾ | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| 25¼ | 13⅛ | Am & F P $7 pf | 6 | 24⅞ | 24 | 24 | — ⅜ |
| 12¼ | 5½ | Am & F P 2 pf | 22 | 12 | 11¼ | 11½ | — ½ |
| 13 | 9 | Am-Hawaii SS (1) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | Jul 2 |
| 4⅜ | 2 | Am Hide & Leather | 16 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 36 | 12 | Am Hide & L pf | 6 | 24 | 23¼ | 23¼ | + ¼ |
| 41 | 30¾ | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | + ¾ |
| 2¼ | 1½ | Am Ice | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 19¼ | 13¾ | Am Ice pf (1e) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | + ¼ |
| 8¾ | 4½ | Am International | 13 | 8⅜ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 12⅜ | Am Locomotive | 21 | 20½ | 19¾ | 20⅜ | —1 |
| 74½ | 44 | Am Locomot pf | 12 | 65½ | 62 | 65¼ | +2¾ |
| 16⅛ | 10 | Am M & Pdy (.40e) | 4 | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 5¼ | 2⅜ | Am M & Met | 12 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 38¾ | 23 | Am Metal (¾e) | 18 | 37¾ | 35½ | 35½ | —3⅜ |
| 107 | 99½ | Am Met 6% pf (6) | 3 | 105 | 105 | 105 | + ¾ |
| 7⅛ | 3¼ | Am Pow & Lt | 58 | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | |
| 40½ | 19 | Am P&L $9pf(2¼k) | 1 | 40½ | 38½ | 38½ | —1¼ |
| 35 | 16⅛ | Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k) | 12 | 34⅛ | 33⅜ | 33½ | —1¼ |
| 18¾ | 9 | Am Rad & St S | 165 | 15½ | 15 | 15⅛ | — ¼ |
| 23⅞ | 13⅛ | Am Roll Mill | 85 | 21⅛ | 20 | 20⅜ | — ¾ |
| 80⅛ | 58 | Am Roll M pf (4½) | 6 | 78¾ | 77½ | 77½ | —1 |
| 20⅞ | 15⅜ | Am Saf Raz (1.60) | 8 | 17⅞ | 17⅜ | 17½ | + ⅛ |
| 14¼ | 7½ | Am Seating | 6 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 56⅜ | 28⅛ | Am Smelt&R(2¼e) | 95 | 50⅞ | 48½ | 50 | — ⅛ |
| 131 | 103 | Am Smelt&R pf (7) | 2 | 125 | 125 | 125 | Jul 1 |
| 54¾ | 45¾ | Am Snuff Co (3a) | 1 | 54 | 54 | 54 | Jul 2 |
| 34¾ | 15⅜ | Am Stl Fdrs | 50 | 27¼ | 28¾ | 26⅜ | — ⅞ |
| 11¾ | 6¼ | Am Stores | 7 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 12¾ | 12 | Am Stove | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | Jul 1 |
| 31 | 21½ | Am Sug Ref(1¼e) | 4 | 27½ | 27¼ | 27¼ | |
| 117⅛ | 101⅜ | Am Sug pf (7) | 5 | 108 | 106 | 108 | +3 |
| 19¾ | 12⅜ | Am Sumat Tob (1a) | 8 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | |
| 149¾ | 111 | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 16 | 142 | 142 | 142 | —1½ |
| 77 | 58 | Am Tobacco (5) | 9 | 79¼ | 78⅜ | 79 | — ¼ |
| 80 | 58¾ | Am Tobacco B (5) | 8 | 79⅛ | 78⅛ | 78½ | — ¾ |
| 141⅛ | 130 | Am Tobacco pf (6) | 3 | 141⅛ | 141⅛ | 141½ | Jun 28 |
| 7⅞ | 3⅛ | Am Type Fdrs | 18 | 7⅜ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 13½ | 6 | Am Wat Wks | 76 | 12 | 11⅛ | 11¼ | — ⅜ |
| 86 | 68 | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 1 | 78 | 78 | 78 | Jul 2 |
| 6⅜ | 3¼ | Am Woolen | 6 | 6½ | 5⅜ | 5¾ | — ¼ |
| 43 | 23⅜ | Am Wool pf | 7 | 39⅜ | 37¾ | 37⅞ | —1⅛ |
| 8½ | 4⅜ | Am Zinc L & S | 107 | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 40 | 25 | Am Zinc pr pf | 3 | 38 | 37 | 38 | Jun 29 |
| 36¾ | 21 | Anaconda | 362 | 34⅞ | 33½ | 34⅛ | |
| 50 | 29 | Anaconda W & C | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | —1 |
| 18 | 10¾ | Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e) | 2 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 19 | 10 | Andes Copper | 7 | 18 | 16⅞ | 17½ | Jul 2 |
| 3⅜ | 2 | A P W Paper | 3 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | Jun 30 |
| 30¼ | 20 | Arch-Dan-M (¾e) | 1 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | |
| 100½ | 82 | Armour Del pf (7) | 2 | 94 | 94 | 94 | —1 |
| 6⅜ | 3⅞ | Arm Ill | 50 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| 73 | 28¼ | Arm Ill pr pf | 1 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | |
| 94½ | 50 | Arm Ill pf | 11 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Mar19 |
| 41¾ | 24¼ | Armstrong Cork | 19 | 40⅞ | 39½ | 40 | —1 |
| 9¼ | 5½ | Arnold Const (⅛e) | 3 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 5½ | 2½ | Artloom Corp | 1 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ¼ |
| 9 | 4 | Assd Dry Goods | 25 | 9½ | 8⅝ | 9 | |
| 69 | 52 | Assd D Gd 1 pf (6) | 2 | 65 | 65 | 65 | +4 |
| 68¼ | 58 | Assd D G 2 pf (3½k) | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | —2 |
| 35 | 27 | Associates Inv (3) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Jun 24 |
| 42 | 22¼ | Atch T & S F | 36 | 36⅝ | 34½ | 35½ | —1⅛ |
| 72 | 40 | Atch T & S F pf | 12 | 53 | 51 | 51 | —2 |
| 27⅜ | 14 | Atl Cst Line (1½g) | 12 | 23 | 22 | 22½ | — ½ |
| 7¾ | 4¼ | Atl G & W Indies | 5 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 14½ | 6½ | Atl G & W In pf | 5 | 12½ | 12 | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅜ | 17¾ | Atl Refining (1) | 10 | 25½ | 24¾ | 24⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 107¼ | 101⅞ | Atl Refining pf (6) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | Jun 28 |
| 9⅞ | 5¾ | Atlas Corp (¼e) | 36 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 44 | 38⅞ | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 3 | 44 | 44 | 44 | Jul 1 |
| 51 | 36 | Atlas Powder (1e) | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | Jul 2 |
| 7¾ | 4½ | Atlas Tack | 8 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 6½ | 2½ | Auburn Auto | 33 | 5½ | 4½ | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 2 | Aust Nichols | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jul 1 |
| 4⅜ | 2½ | Aviat'n Corp(.18½e) | 15 | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | |

**B**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10¾ | 5 | Bald Loco ct | 39 | 8⅞ | 8⅜ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 4 | Balt & Ohio | 177 | 9¼ | 8¾ | 9¼ | + ¾ |
| 13¾ | 5½ | Balt & Ohio pf | 45 | 11 | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 34 | 29 | Bangor & Ar (2½) | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | + ½ |
| 21¼ | 12⅛ | Barber Asphalt | 20 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | — ⅛ |
| 10½ | 5 | Barker Bros | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| 17¾ | 10½ | Barnsdall Oil (1) | 82 | 17⅝ | 16⅞ | 17 | — ⅜ |
| 14½ | 9 | Bayuk Cigar (¾e) | 5 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | — ⅛ |
| 18 | 11⅜ | Beatrice Cream(1a) | 1 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 96½ | 90½ | Beat Crm pf ww (5) | 1 | 93 | 93 | 93 | Jun 13 |
| 109 | 94½ | Beech-NutPack(4a) | 1 | 109 | 109 | 109 | Jun 30 |
| 8⅜ | 5¾ | Belding-Hem (⅜e) | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | Jul 2 |
| 83 | 75¼ | Belg N R pf (3.27g) | 3 | 75¾ | 75¾ | 75¾ | Jun 28 |
| 14⅛ | 8⅜ | Bendix Aviat | 32 | 14⅜ | 13⅜ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 19 | 15¼ | Benef Ind Ln (.85e) | 7 | 18½ | 18 | 18 | |
| 43¼ | 26⅛ | Best & Co (1.83⅓e) | 5 | 43⅜ | 42¾ | 42⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 65⅞ | 39¾ | Beth Steel | 190 | 61¾ | 59¾ | 60½ | —1⅜ |
| 16½ | 12⅜ | Beth Steel 5%pf(1) | 4 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 98⅝ | 75 | Beth Steel 7%pf(7) | 3 | 98¼ | 98 | 98 | — ⅝ |
| 28 | 17½ | Bigelow-Sanford | 2 | 26⅞ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | —1½ |
| 17⅞ | 9¾ | Black & Decker | 5 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | |
| 15½ | 10⅝ | Blaw-Knox | 20 | 15 | 14⅜ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 35½ | 20½ | Boeing Airplane | 43 | 27⅞ | 26⅞ | 27 | — ⅜ |
| 30 | 15⅜ | Bohn Al & Brass | 7 | 25 | 24¼ | 24¾ | —1¼ |
| 13⅞ | 9 | Bond Strs | 4 | 14 | 13 | 13 | +1⅛ |
| 19⅜ | 15 | Borden Co (.70e) | 37 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 30¼ | 16½ | Borg-Warner | 24 | 30 | 27⅞ | 29½ | — ⅝ |
| 4¾ | 2 | Boston & Maine | 2 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 22¼ | 14 | Bower Roi Bear | 3 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | |
| 10⅞ | 5⅜ | Bridgeport Brass | 27 | 9⅞ | 9⅜ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| 26½ | 12¾ | Briggs Mfg (¼e) | 40 | 26⅛ | 25 | 25¾ | — ⅜ |
| 33½ | 20 | Briggs & Strat(1½e) | 1 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | Jun 30 |
| 37½ | 28 | Bristol-Myers(2.40) | 5 | 36 | 36 | 36 | — ¾ |
| 2¾ | 1½ | Bklyn & Qu Trans | 5 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 3¾ | Bklyn & Q Tr pf | 3 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 13⅜ | 5⅜ | Bklyn-Man Tr | 27 | 11 | 10⅜ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 37 | 16¾ | Bklyn-M Tr pf | 9 | 30⅜ | 29¼ | 29¼ | — ¾ |
| 21½ | 10½ | Bklyn Un Gas | 7 | 18⅝ | 17½ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| 41 | 27¼ | Brown Shoe (1e) | 2 | 33 | 33 | 33 | Jun 29 |
| 10 | 5½ | Brunswick-Balke | 4 | 9⅝ | 8½ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 5⅞ | Bucyrus-Erie | 33 | 11⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 3¼ | Budd Mfg | 43 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 5⅝ | 3 | Budd Wheel | 5 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 20 | 13¼ | Bullard Co | 4 | 19 | 18½ | 19 | |
| 32¼ | 15½ | BulovaWatch(2½e) | 9 | 30 | 26 | 28½ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 6¾ | Burling Mills (1) | 10 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 14½ | Burr Add Mch(.30e) | 18 | 18½ | 17¾ | 18 | — ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1½ | Bush Terminal | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 11 | 4½ | Bush Term 7% deb | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Jul 1 |
| 8⅝ | 5⅝ | Butler Bros | 14 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| 22⅜ | 16⅜ | Butler Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Jul 1 |
| 4⅜ | 2⅜ | Butte Cop & Zinc | 23 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| 12¼ | 6 | Byers (A M) Co | 31 | 12½ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅜ | 13 | Byron Jackson (⅝e) | 4 | 18 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ⅝ |

**C**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24½ | 15⅛ | Calif Packing (1a) | 6 | 23 | 23 | 23 | — ⅛ |
| 49¼ | 45 | Calif Pack pf (2½) | 1 | 49¼ | 48¼ | 49¼ | Jun 24 |
| 2½ | 1 | Callahan Z-Lead | 38 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 10¼ | 8¼ | Calumet & Hec | 84 | 9 | 8½ | 9 | + ¼ |
| 15¾ | 8⅝ | Campbell Wyant | 4 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅜ |
| 19¾ | 12½ | Can Dry G Ale | 28 | 18⅝ | 17⅞ | 18½ | — ¼ |
| 8½ | 5 | Canad Pacific | 84 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7¼ | |
| 27½ | 21 | Cannon Mills(1¼e) | 1 | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 7¼ | 4½ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ¼ |
| 18 | 12⅜ | Carpenter Stl(.20e) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | —1 |
| 4½ | 2½ | Carriers&Gen(.10e) | 6 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 98⅜ | 62½ | Case (J I) Co | 3 | 97¾ | 95½ | 95½ | —3¼ |
| 55½ | 29⅝ | Caterpil Tract (1e) | 16 | 55¼ | 54½ | 55 | — ⅛ |
| 106 | 100½ | Caterp Tract pf (5) | 1 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | Jun 30 |
| 18⅞ | 9 | Celanese Corp | 31 | 17⅞ | 16⅜ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 94 | 92 | Celanese pr pf (7) | 2 | 82 | 82 | 82 | —8½ |
| 25½ | 12½ | Celotex Corp | 3 | 23 | 22½ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| 28 | 20 | Cent Aguirre (1⅛) | 4 | 23½ | 22 | 23½ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | Cent Foundry | 24 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 11⅝ | 7 | Cent R R N J | 2 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 4 | Cent Violeta Sug | 3 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 6¼ | 3¼ | Century Rib M | 3 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 46½ | 26¼ | Cerro de Pas (2e) | 43 | 45½ | 43½ | 45 | |
| 8⅝ | 4½ | Certain-teed Prod | 20 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| 30½ | 18 | Champ Pap & F | 6 | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ⅛ |
| 12¼ | 6 | Checker Cab | 3 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| 38½ | 22 | Ches & Ohio (1¾e) | 46 | 31 | 30⅜ | 30½ | —2⅛ |
| 89 | 70 | Ches & Oh pf (4) | 1 | 77 | 77 | 77 | Jun 16 |
| 48½ | 27½ | Ches Corp | 2 | 41 | 41 | 41 | —3 |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | Chi & N Ill | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 3⅜ | 1½ | Chi & N Ill pf | 3 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | + ⅜ |
| 1¾ | ⅝ | Chi & N West | 27 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 4⅝ | 2 | Chi & N West pf | 8 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 1¼ | ½ | Chi Great West | 2 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 2⅜ | Chi Great W pf | 6 | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ¼ |
| 15 | 8¼ | Chi Mail Order | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | + ½ |
| 1 | ½ | Chi M & St P & P | 4 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | ⅝ | Chi M St P & P pf | 13 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | |
| 15⅜ | 6⅞ | Chi Pneu Tool | 20 | 15½ | 14⅝ | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 34 | 22 | Chi Pn T cv pf (3) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | +3 |
| 41 | 37⅝ | Chi Pn T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | Jun 28 |
| 1¼ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & Pac | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Jul 1 |
| 3½ | 1 | C R I & Pac 6% pf | 5 | 2¾ | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | C R I & Pac 7% pf | 6 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | |
| 13⅜ | 8 | Chi Yell Cab (⅝e) | 3 | 11 | 10 | 11 | Jul 2 |
| 18⅜ | 13 | Chickasha Cot(⅝e) | 2 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 3¼ | Childs Co | 36 | 8¼ | 7⅝ | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 67 | 35⅛ | Chrysler Corp (⅝e) | 347 | 66¼ | 64½ | 65¾ | — ⅛ |

| 1938 High | 1938 Low | Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13⅝ | 10 | City Ice&Fuel(.80e) | 2 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| 5 | 2 | City Stores | 5 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 10⅝ | Clark Equip | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ¾ |
| 26½ | 16¼ | Clev Graph Br (½e) | 4 | 23½ | 22 | 22 | — ⅛ |
| 45⅝ | 23½ | Climax Molyb (.60e) | 11 | 43⅜ | 42⅛ | 43 | — ⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 10½ | Cluett Peabdy(.60e) | 9 | 19 | 18 | 19 | + ⅛ |
| 138 | 105½ | Coca-Cola (1e) | 3 | 135½ | 134 | 134 | —3¾ |
| 90 | 68 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 2 | 87¾ | 87¼ | 87¾ | |
| 95 | 76⅝ | Colgate-Palm-P | 27 | 11½ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 5½ | Colg-Palm-P pf (6) | 1 | 67 | 66½ | 67 | Jun 23 |
| 95½ | 78 | Collins & Aik (¾e) | 17 | 27 | 25¼ | 25⅝ | —1¾ |
| 27½ | 13¾ | Col Fuel & Iron | 7 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 20 | 9¼ | Col Fuel & Iron pf | 7 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 22¼ | 13½ | Col Br'cast A (.85e) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 21¾ | 13 | Col Br'cast B (.85e) | 1 | 18¼ | 18⅛ | 18¼ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 5½ | Colum G & El | 131 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8½ | |
| 79 | 57 | Col O&E pf A (6) | 6 | 68 | 67½ | 68 | + ½ |
| 39 | 17 | ColumPic vtc(2½¢&7) | 14 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | + ½ |
| 34 | 27½ | Colum Pict pf (2¾) | 1 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | + ½ |
| 88 | 53¾ | Colum Carbon (4) | 4 | 88¼ | 87 | 87¾ | — ¼ |
| 41 | 23 | Coml Credit (4) | 26 | 41¼ | 40½ | 41 | |
| 95½ | 84 | Coml Cred pf (4½) | 1 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | Jun 8 |
| 46 | 31½ | Coml Invest Tr (4) | 24 | 46¾ | 45 | 45⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 102½ | 90 | Coml I T cv pf(4½) | 1 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | |
| 10 | 8½ | Coml Solvents | 31 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 2 | 1 | Com'with & South | 78 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | |
| 43 | 25 | Comm & So pf (2¼k) | 13 | 43½ | 43 | 43 | —1 |
| 38 | 22½ | Com'with Ed (1¾) | 19 | 27½ | 26⅝ | 27 | |
| 7½ | 3⅞ | Conde Nast | 2 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | |
| 35 | 15 | Congoleum-Nairn | 27 | 23¾ | 23½ | 23½ | + ⅝ |
| 8 | 6 | Congress Cigar | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | + ¼ |
| 19¼ | 11 | Consol Aircraft | 7 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 4¼ | Consol Cigar (⅝e) | 8 | 8¾ | 8 | 8 | — ¼ |
| 28⅜ | 17 | Cons Edison (1e) | 217 | 29½ | 28 | 28⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 100 | 88½ | Cons Edison pf (5) | 1 | 99 | 98¾ | 99 | |
| 1¼ | 1 | Consol Film Ind | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | + ⅛ |
| 7½ | 4½ | ConsFilmInd pf(1⅛k) | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | Jul 2 |
| 5¾ | 2½ | Cons Laundries | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| 10½ | 7 | Consol Oil (.80) | 116 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| 103 | 98¾ | Consol Oil pf (5) | 1 | 103½ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7½ | 2⅝ | Consol R R Cuba pf | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| ½ | ¼ | Consol Textile | 8 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 5⅝ | 2¼ | Consol'n Coal | 4 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1⅜ | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Jun 28 |
| 28⅝ | 17 | El Paso Nat Gas (2) | 11 | 24½ | 24⅜ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| 41 | 33 | Endicott-John (3) | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | Jul 1 |
| 7 | 2½ | Eng Pub Service | 28 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 87½ | 38½ | Eng P S $5 pf (5) | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | Jul 1 |
| 59 | 40 | Eng PS pf ww (5½) | 3 | 50 | 50½ | 50½ | |
| 62¾ | 46 | Eng P S $6 pf (6) | 1 | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | — ⅛ |
| 27 | 15 | Equit Office Bldg | 19 | 23⅜ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ⅛ |
| 6¾ | 1¾ | Erie R R | 16 | 3½ | 3 | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 3¾ | Erie 1 pf | 18 | 6⅜ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 7 | 3 | Erie 2 pf | 7 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 3½ | Eureka V Cleaner | 5 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 11 | 5¼ | Evans Products | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10⅜ | — ⅞ |
| 15 | 8 | Ex-Cell-O (.30e) | 14 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | 1⅜ | Exchange Buffet | 9 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Jun 30 |

**F**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33½ | 19½ | Fairbanks Morse | 14 | 31¼ | 30½ | 30½ | — ¾ |
| 33 | 22½ | Fajardo Sugar (2e) | 2 | 29 | 29 | 29 | — 

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Demand Is Heavy For Cotton Cloth And Prices Rise

**Weekly Cloth Review**

By A. A. Talmage

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Expanding trade in finished goods and renewed bouyancy in raw cotton markets produced a fresh outburst of buying in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week.

Although total sales volume for the week did not run into such record-breaking figures as were experienced during the previous week, the mills took orders for some 30,000,000 yards of goods and upwards before the week ended. Prices continued to improve in various sections of the market, and all the price gains made during the previous week's hectic trading were maintained and further consolidated.

It has been estimated that the buying of the past two weeks has amounted in all to the equivalent of about two weeks full capacity output from the looms in all divisions of the cotton manufacturing industry. As the industry is not now producing at more than half its full capacity, the sales of the past two weeks cover nearly a month's work at the present rate of operation.

**Print Cloth Active**

In some sections sales have eliminated most of the unsold stock of goods the mills had previously accumulated.

Most mill men were reluctant to take long forward deliveries at the present time, however. They feel that prices will continue to rise, and that market levels in the fall will be more profitable than they are now, so that it will be better to wait until more is known of the cotton crop situation before booking their fall output.

Many with long experience in the gray goods markets, point out that the activity so far achieved in the primary markets has been done without any assistance to speak of from the buyers of mechanical fabrics.

Sheetings moved in heavy volume and some further price gains were made, especially in those numbers which had not yet moved up to a parity with the previous week's advances. Bag manufacturers bought heavily as did some of the bleachers and the converters who sought to provide for the widening needs of the reviving cutting shops.

Twills were also showing noticeable activity, especially those numbers used for linings in the garment trades. Goods for slacks and for cotton trousers were also in some demand. There was also buying of drills from the shoe trade. Sateens were in better demand and moved in respectable volume for July-August deliveries.

Carded broadcloths were bought in very heavy volume both for shirting and for underwear manufacturers and for converters of sports fabrics. The 36½-inch 5 yard 80x60s were moving at 5 cents and the 37-inch 4.10 yard 100x60s at 6½ cents, the peak levels reached the previous week.

**Demand for Combed Lawns**

Combed yarn broadcloths were bought in such quantities that shortages in nearby goods became apparent on several numbers. The 128x68s and the 136x80s which had been selling at 9 cents and just under some 10 days ago were bringing 9½ cents toward the close of the week and sold rapidly at that level after previous trading early this week at 9¾ cents. The slub yarn 128x64s were active toward the close at 10½ cents, with preferred deliveries rather hard to buy at that figure.

Combed lawns were being taken in very heavy volume at prices which were working steadily higher.

Combed organdies were stronger and more active with sizable sales at 4¾ cents while slack twist voiles were bring 4¾ cents and medium twist 5 cents. Dimity stripes were active, as were piqués. Prices on both were a quarter to half a cent higher.

Print cloths were selling more actively in some constructions than in others. The 4-yard 80 squares were much in demand and sold heavily at 6¾ cents, while the 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x60s also were very active at 4¾ cents.

### Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, July 5

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| | Europe | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling: | Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
| Demand | $4.95⅛ | $4.95⅜ | $4.2367 |
| Cables | 4.95⅜ | 4.95¾ | 8.2367 |
| France—franc | .0228½ | .0278⅜ | .0279 |
| Belgium—belga | .1694 | .1696 | .1695 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2291 | .2295 | |
| Italy—lira | .0526⅛ | .0526¼ | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4028 | .4029 | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | .5527 | .5536 | |
| Sweden—krone | .2555 | .2556 | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | .2490 | .2492 | .4537 |
| Denmark—krone | .2212 | .2213 | .4537 |
| Spain—peseta | † | † | .2367 |
| Greece—drachma | .0091½ | .0091½ | .0220 |
| Austria—schilling | † | † | .2382 |
| Cz'ch'via—koruna | .0347¾ | .0347¾ | .0351 |
| Finland—finm'k | .0219½ | .0219½ | .0426 |
| Poland—zloty | .1888 | .1888 | .1899 |
| Portugal—escudo | .0452 | .0452 | .0748 |
| Rumania—leu | .0075 | .0075 | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0234½ | .0234½ | .0299 |
| | South America | | |
| Argentina—Peso† | .2626 | .2610 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis† | .0590 | .0590 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso† | .0350 | .0376 | .2025 |
| Peru—sol | .2375 | .2380 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso† | .4300 | .4300 | 1.7510 |
| | Far East | | |
| Japan—yen | .2891 | .2891 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3681 | .3681 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5542 | .5549 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .3093 | .3100 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .1893 | .1837½ | * |
| Straits Stlmnts—dol | .5770 | .5770 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .5000 |
| | Canada | | |
| Canada—dollar | .9914 | .9906¼ | 1.0231 |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Honk Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate.

### Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Sept. No. 3 | | | | | Net |
| | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.85 | +.01 |
| Wld July No. 4 | | | | | |
| | .94½ | .94½ | .93 | .93 | +.02 |
| Wld Mar. No. 4 | | | | | |
| | .98⅛ | .98⅛ | .97 | .98 | |

### Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Net |
| Sept. | 16.75 | 16.75 | 16.44 | 16.50 | —.24 |
| Dec. | 11.00 | 11.03 | 10.79 | 10.80 | —.05 |

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 3⅛s '43-40 June | 106.16 | 106.16 | 106.16 |
| 2 | 3⅛s '43-41 Mch | 107.22 | 107.22 | 107.22 |
| 3 | 3⅛s '47-43 | 110.13 | 110.12 | 110.12 |
| 8 | 3¼s '45-43 | 109.23 | 109.22 | 109.22 |
| 8 | 3¼s '46-44 | 109.23 | 109.22 | 109.22 |
| 1 | 4s '54-44 | 114.11 | 114.11 | 114.11 |
| 2 | 3¾s '47-45 | 106.12 | 106.12 | 106.12 |
| 10 | 3¾s '56-46 | 113.1 | 113.1 | 113.1 |
| 12 | 3⅛s '49-46 | 108.13 | 108.12 | 108.13 |
| 22 | 3½s '48 | 104.14 | 104.10 | 104.10 |
| 1 | 3¼s '52-49 | 106.7 | 106.7 | 106.7 |
| 30 | 3¼s '52-49 | 101.30 | 101.26 | 101.28 |
| 1 | 3¼s '54-51 | 102.10 | 102.10 | 103.10 |
| 7 | 3s '55-51 | 106.8 | 106.6 | 106.8 |
| 31 | 3¼s '60-55 | 103.30 | 103.26 | 103.28 |
| 19 | 2¾s '62-58 | 101.31 | 101.27 | 101.27 |
| 36 | 2¾s '58-56 | 102.27 | 102.23 | 102.22 |

**Federal Farm Mortgage**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3s '47-42 | 105.31 | 105.31 | 105.31 |
| 4 | 3s '48-44 | 106 | 106 | 106 |

**Home Owners' Loan**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 2¾s '49-39 | 102.26 | 102.26 | 102.26 |
| 1 | 3s '52-44 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Adams Exp 4½s '46 st | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 1 | Alb P Wrap 6s '48 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 1 | Alb P W 6s'48ww | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 1 | Alleghany5s '44 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 4 | Alleghany 5s '49 | 62 | 61½ | 61½ |
| 9 | Alleghany 5s '50 st | 39¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 3 | Allegh Val 4s '42 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103⅝ |
| 4 | Allis Chalm 4s '52 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 36 | Am&For P 5s 2030 | 58¾ | 58 | 58 |
| 5 | Am Ice 5s '53 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | AmIGChem 5½s '49 | 104⅜ | 104¼ | 104⅜ |
| 5 | Am T&T 5½s '43 | 112⅜ | 112⅜ | 112⅜ |
| 22 | Am T&T 3¾s '66 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1 | Am T&T 3¼s '61 | 103¼ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 1 | Am T Pdr cv '50 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 9 | Anaconda Cop 4½s '50 | 108¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 8 | Arm Del 4s '55 | 95½ | 95 | 95¼ |
| 12 | AT&SF 4s '95 | 104½ | 104 | 104½ |
| 1 | AT&SF aj 4s '95 st | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 2 | AT&SF 4s 1995-55 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 4 | AT&SF cv 4½s '48 | 98½ | 98 | 98 |
| 29 | Beth Stl 3¼s '60 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 59 | Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 12 | Boston & Me 5s '67 | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 4 | Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61 | 33½ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| 1 | Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66 | 33½ | 33 | 33½ |
| 1 | Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66 | 106⅜ | 106⅛ | 106⅜ |
| 2 | Bklyn Un El 5s '50 | 61¾ | 61 | 61 |
| 2 | Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45 | 78¾ | 76 | 76 |
| 36 | Buf R&P 4½s '57 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 2 | Bush Term 5s '55 | 25 | 24¾ | 25 |
| 1 | Bush T Bldg 5s '60 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 5 | Can Nat Ry 4s '70 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 5 | Can Nat 5s '69 Jly | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ |
| 1 | Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| 2 | Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ |
| 22 | Can Pac 5s '54 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 1 | Can Pac 4½s '46 | 98⅝ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 28 | Can Pac 4½s '60 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 22 | Can Pac 4s perp | 80 | 79½ | 79¾ |
| 7 | Carth&Adir 4s '81 | 51¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| 2 | Cen of Ga 5s '59 C | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 12 | Cen Ill E&G 5s'51 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 5 | Cen New Eng 4s '61 | 100 | 99½ | 100 |
| 10 | Cen NY2Pwr 3¾s '62 | 32 | 31 | 32 |
| 3 | Cen Pac 5s '60 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅞ |
| 23 | Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 | 51¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| 12 | CenRR NJ 5s '87 | 89¾ | 88¾ | 89⅜ |
| 1 | CenNRR 3½s '87 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 8 | Certain-td 5½s '48 | 36¼ | 34¾ | 36¼ |
| 1 | C&Ohio cn 5s '39 | 72¼ | 72 | 72⅛ |
| 10 | C&O rfg 3½s '96 E | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 8 | Chi&Alton 3s '49 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 1 | CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| 5 | CB&Q 4½s '77 | 90¾ | 90⅝ | 90¾ |
| 6 | CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 86¾ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 1 | Chi&E Ill 5s '51 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 17 | Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 55 | CMSP&Pac 5s '75 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ |
| 13 | CMSP&PaJ 5s 2000 | 9 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 2 | CM&StP 4½s '89 C | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 17 | CM&SP gen 4s'89 | 27½ | 27¼ | 27½ |
| 5 | Chi&NW 6½s '36 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 18 | Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 1 | Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 1 | Chi&NW 5s '87 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 1 | Chi&NW 4s '87 st | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 1 | CRI&P 4½s '52A | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 8 | CRI&P vx2½s '60 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 18 | CRI&P 4s '88 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 7 | CRI&P rfg 4s '34 | 17¾ | 17 | 17¾ |
| 10 | CRI&P rfg 4s .34 ct | 7 | 7 | 8¼ |
| 1 | CRI&P rfg 4s .34 ct | 7 | 7 | 7 

Commerce and Finance

# Business Fundamentals Improve as Shown by Monitor Index

Business and Industry

## Steel Operations Are Unchanged At 28 P. C. Capacity

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week remained unchanged at 28 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel. Chicago gained 2.5 points to 27 per cent, New England 8 points to 23 and Cincinnati 14 points to 28. Pittsburgh lost 2 points to 23 per cent, Youngstown 4 points to 28 and St. Louis 3 points to 33.3.

There was no change at Wheeling 38, Eastern Pennsylvania 27, Cleveland 23, Buffalo 28, Birmingham 42 and Detroit 29. The holiday Monday will cut production considerably and the rate this week is expected to be several points lower.

**New Basing Points**

"Not only have prices been reduced $4 per ton on pig iron and $3 to $7 and even more on finished steel products, but the geography of the steel industry is undergoing changes following establishment of new basing points and elimination of differentials formerly existing," says the report. "Steel users have not had time to readjust to the new conditions and, in fact, in many cases do not know from what producing center they will be able to obtain the best price and delivery.

"As a result of the multiple changes going into effect, except for urgently needed material buying has been at a standstill. In some cases orders have been placed subject to pricing later, when the situation clears.

"Whether increased buying will be felt within a short time as a result of the new low prices is not now apparent. Some observers believe now that reductions have been made, the restraint evident for several weeks in expectation of a cut in prices may release some pent-up tonnage.

"Depletion of inventories is another factor that may bring better orders. Added to these general considerations is the probability of automotive demand increasing shortly and some influx of orders as a result of government spending.

"Building industries are showing some important tonnages, 2700 tons being placed for the General Motors building at the New York world's fair and 10,699 tons has been closed by the United States engineer at San Francisco for work in California. One order for 7721 tons of reinforcing bars has been placed by the same agency. Tunnel work at New York requires 5250 tons, bids July 19."

**Auto Output Steady**

Automobile production last week was 40,945 cars, almost exactly even with the 40,918 turned out the preceding week.

Downward trend in steel and iron imports continued in May, following the small upturn in April. May shipments were 20,419 tons, compared with 21,225 tons in April. For five months the cumulative total was 102,242 tons, compared with 225,158 tons in the same period last year, a decline of more than 50 per cent. Belgium led all other sources in tonnage in May and in the five months, France and Germany being slightly behind.

## Slump to Cut U. S. Income $750,000,000 During Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government's mathematicians estimated the business recession would cost a $750,000,000 reduction in Federal revenue in the fiscal year which began Friday.

They calculated that taxpayers poured $6,241,661,226 into the Treasury in the last 12 months. That total, based on 1937 earnings, was the largest in 18 years.

Treasury officials predicted that even with a sharp upswing in the business cycle, the 1938 national income would be at least 10 per cent below the 1937 total of $69,000,000,000.

## Excess Reserves Up $120,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Idle money in the banks increased $120,000,000 to a total of $2,900,000,000 in the week ended June 29, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

This sum of excess reserves is the reservoir of credit which the board and other Federal and state banking agencies tried to tap by their agreement last week on liberalized credit and investment regulations.

The past week's increase was due to Treasury spending, which placed more money in the hands of the public.


**WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS**

*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

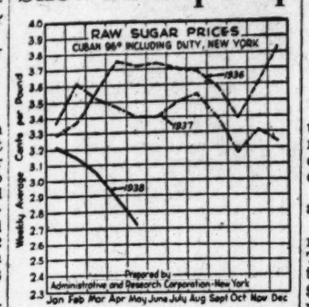
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | July 11 |
| Home Savings Bank | July 11 |
| Union Savings Bank | July 11 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | July 11 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | July 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | July 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | July 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | July 15 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | July 21 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Aug. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Aug. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Aug. 1 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| Brookline Savings Bank | July 11 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | July 11 |
| North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge | July 11 |
| Brockton Savings Bank | July 15 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | July 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | July 20 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | July 20 |
| Medford Savings Bank | Aug. 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Aug 1 |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | Aug. 6 |


## Raw Sugar Prices Show a Sharp Drop


RAW SUGAR PRICES
CUBAN 96° INCLUDING DUTY, NEW YORK
Weekly Average Cents per Pound
1936
1937
1938
Prepared by Administrative and Research Corporation-New York
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

## Trade Commissioner From India in U. S. To Promote Trade

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 5—Plans for the establishment of direct commercial relations between America and India were well under way today with the arrival here of Hardit Singh Malik, first trade commissioner from India to the United States and Canada. Heretofore, such matters have been handled through Great Britain.

Mr. Malik, accompanied by his wife and two children, arrived on the steamship Queen Mary of the Cunard White Star Line yesterday, with assurance that the new office would mean a more cordial relationship than ever in American-Indian trade.

"India within the last several years has had a favorable trade balance with the United States, exporting to this country nearly $56,000,000 worth of raw goods in 1937, as compared with the figures of the United States for export of manufactured goods to India, totaling slightly less than $40,000,000," he said.

Most of America's purchases consisted of jute, tea, shellac, oil seeds and skins. From the United States India bought automobiles, radios, machinery, oil and foodstuffs.

Although the new commissioner never had visited the United States prior to his arrival here, he has had many years' experience in commercial work since his education at Oxford University was completed in 1914. He had been successively Deputy Trade Commissioner to London and Commissioner to Hamburg, Germany. From 1934 to 1937 he was joint secretary to the Government of India.

## Bankers Ratify World Pact On Business Credits

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American section of the International Chamber of Commerce has announced that American bankers had ratified an international agreement governing commercial documentary credits.

John J. O'Connor, manager of the finance department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, commented:

"The agreement will be useful throughout the world as a guide when the wishes of the principals are not clearly and explicitly specified in the instructions for opening a commercial documentary credit, or in the documentary credits issued, including commercial letters of credit."

He explained that the agreement provides for uniform handling and interpretation of commercial paper financing international mercantile trade. The agreement already has been ratified by banks in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Rumania and Switzerland. British and other banks are considering it.

American bankers will put the regulations into effect Oct. 1.

The committee of American bankers who participated in the negotiations was headed by J. C. Rovensky, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, New York.

## Rumors Force Drop In Mexican Peso

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The peso slipped to five to one against the dollar July 4 for the first time since the weeks immediately following the Government's expropriation March 19 of the foreign-owned oil industry.

The National Bank of Mexico was selling dollars at that rate at midmorning and was buying at a rate of 4.90 pesos to the dollar.

The National City Bank quoted 4.98 for selling and 4.92 for buying. The rates at the Banco de Comercio were 4.97 and 4.95, respectively.

Bankers said the prime reason for the slump was recurring rumors that the Bank of Mexico was preparing to peg the currency at five to one.

Luis Montes de Ocat, General Manager of the Central Bank, denied these rumors, saying: "We want to peg the peso as soon as possible but we do not know when or where we can."

(The Banks of Mexico suspended operations in foreign exchange when the Government expropriated the foreign-owned oil properties. The peso at the time was quoted at 3.60 to the dollar.)

## Lumber Shipments Off But Orders Increase

WASHINGTON (AP) — The national lumber manufacturers' association reported 534 mills produced 195,244,000 feet of lumber during the week ended June 25, compared with 197,930,000 feet by 559 mills the previous week.

Shipments by the 534 mills for the week ended June 25 totalled 186,027,000 feet and orders booked amounted to 199,126,000 feet, respectively, the previous week.

## Nation's Debt Up To an Average Of $285 Per Capita

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported that the public debt rose in the past year to an average of $285.70 for every man, woman and child in the nation.

This was $4.07 more than the amount owed per person a year ago.

Final figures on the Government's fiscal year, which ended Thursday night, showed the debt totaled $37,164,740,315. This was $740,126,583 more than the total a year ago. Interest payments on the obligation during the year required $926,280,713—nearly a seventh of all the Government's expenses.

**Eighth Deficit in a Row**

The Treasury listed as the public debt only its own direct obligations. In addition, it said the Government had contingent liabilities of $4,925,000,000, or $182,000,000 more than a year ago. These liabilities, officials explained, were in the form of guarantees as to principal and interest on the outstanding obligations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and other Federal corporations.

The increase in the public debt during the year resulted from Government borrowing to meet a deficit—the eighth in a row, but the smallest since the depression began. In millions of dollars (000,000 omitted), here are the figures on the Government's finances for the last two years and unofficial estimates for the year just started:

| Year Ending June 30 | Receipts | Spending | Deficit | Debt |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1937 | $5,294 | $8,105 | $2,811 | $36,425 |
| 1938 | 6,242 | 7,766 | 1,525 | 37,165 |
| 1939 | 5,500 | 8,500 | 3,000 | 39,000 |

Deducting the "bookkeeping entries" for debt retirement from expenditures, to obtain what President Roosevelt calls a "layman's" figure, the net deficit in the year just ended was $1,459,248,100, compared with $2,707,347,110 in the previous annum.

**Debt at All-Time High**

Many long and short-term records were produced by the 1938 figure. On March 12, before income tax collections and other factors reduced it, the public debt reached an all-time high of $37,814,000,000. Receipts were the greatest in 18 years and income taxes alone were the largest in 17 years.

National defense costs amounted to the unprecedented peacetime total of $974,157,233, and international tension caused even larger funds to be provided for this year.

A year ago the business slump had not yet developed, and relief expenditures were reduced. WPA spent in the last 12 months $1,472,499,478—barely more than the amount provided for the first seven months of the new fiscal year. The 1938 WPA cost was $424,000,000, less than that of the previous year.

Comparing the 1938 and 1937 fiscal years, the official figures also show federal public works spending increased $154,000,000, outlays of regular departments increased $60,000,000, Social Security Administration costs and grants to states increased $108,000,000, Agricultural Adjustment outlays decreased $165,000,000, interest on the debt increased $60,000,000, and budget transfers to trust accounts decreased $262,000,000.

## United Corp. Seeks To Write Off Big Security Losses

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The United Corporation has asked its stockholders for the right to write off losses of $434,130,478 in the value of securities it holds. Securities of United Corp. were sold in the 1929 era by the J. P. Morgan & Co., Drexel & Co., and Bonbright & Co. interests.

If stockholders aprove the step the way will be open for the company to reduce its holdings in Eastern public utilities to less than 10 per cent of their control, thus making it possible to withdraw the company from registration under the holding company law.

The management could divest itself of working control in a number of utilities serving New York and New Jersey and become a stock trading corporation if it proceeds under the proposed authorization of the stockholders.

George H. Howard, President, questioned on this point, said there were no immediate plans in view for divestment of the company's heavy interest in utility operating companies.

How stated investments in its various utility company securities would be reduced in accordance with the management's proposal are shown in the following table:

| | As Now | As Proposed |
|---|---|---|
| Col. Gas & Elec | $135,725,766 | $19,091,803 |
| Niagara Hudson P | 74,282,283 | 17,044,800 |
| Pub. Serv., N. J. | 78,461,600 | 32,118,807 |
| United Gas Impvt | 214,447,419 | 64,453,619 |

A meeting of stockholders of the corporation has been called for Aug. 11, when approval of the board's recommendation that the company's investments as of June 30 be restated at an aggregate amount of $145,918,968, a reduction of $434,130,478, will be asked.

## Unemployment Up In Great Britain

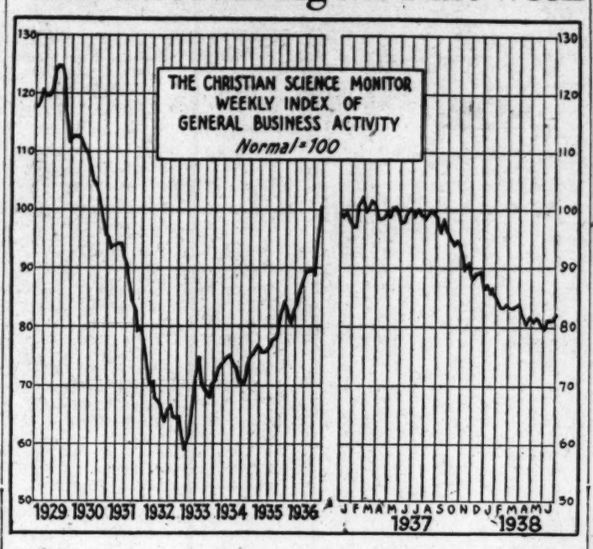
LONDON (AP)—The Labor Ministry announced the number of unemployed in the United Kingdom increased 24,000 from May 16 to June 13, bringing to 1,802,912, the total unemployed, approximately 500,000 higher than in June 1937.

The Ministry said workers in textile, iron, steel, automobile, coal and building industries felt the employment decline most.

**Rail Equipment Issue Sold**

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has sold to the investment firm of Gregory & Sons of New York an issue of $6,330,000 equipment trust certificates bearing 2¼ per cent at a bid of 100.375, equivalent to an interest basis of about 2.69 per cent.

## Monitor Index Shows a Good Increase During the Past Week




With a substantial increase in two components, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity advanced a full point during the week under review.

The increase moved the index up to 82.0 from the previous week's corrected 81.0 and compares with 100.2 for the like week a year ago.

The two components that advanced were bank debits outside New York City and electric power production. Bank debits increased from 90.2 in the week of June 18 to 91.1 in the week of June 25 and electric power production advanced from 87.5 to 88.8. Miscellaneous carloadings showed a slight decrease from 84.3 to 84.1. Although carloadings were lower, the decline failed to prevent the index from making a substantial gain.

Business reports during the week revealed an increase in retail buying of 4 to 8 per cent over the previous week. Steel operations remained steady at 28 per cent of mill capacity and automobile production was also held at a steady pace.

Wholesale commodity prices decreased slightly due mainly to weakening prices for farm products. Engineering construction awards totaled $67,620,000 compared with $33,572,000 in the previous week. Residential building continued to rise, reaching a new peak for the year and not far below the comparable level in 1937.

Cotton manufacturing activity continued the upward trend that started in mid-May. Heavy buying of yard goods to replenish depleted inventories was largely responsible for the move.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

| | Jun. 25,* 1938 | Jun. 18, 1938 | Jun. 26, 1937 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Combined index | 82.0 | 81.0 | 100.2 |
| Bk debits outside NYC | 91.1 | 90.2 | 98.6 |
| Elec. pow. production | 88.8 | 87.5 | 101.7 |
| Misc. carloadings | 84.1 | 84.3 | 99.0 |

*Preliminary.

## The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Some of the professionals were astonished the way the market recovered its breath and pushed up to new highs on Wednesday and again on Friday. For Monday's and Tuesday's slow sell-off had looked like the beginning of an overdue breathing spell after the previous week's climb. But instead of Wednesday continuing the decline, it opened with a rush that lasted all day.

Thursday morning's first hour was one of the few times during the week when professionals had the feel of the market. It turned over in extremely heavy volume—the heaviest for a single hour since the panic markets of last October, putting the tape as much as 10 minutes late at one moment—yet it didn't get anywhere. That was a clear selling signal. So the professionals sold. But the signal was good for one day only. Friday the market shook the pessimists off again, and when the market closed at 12 o'clock Saturday they were still buying so fast the tape was three minutes late.

**Stock Movements Anticipatory**

Those who look for a reasonable explanation of the market's rise appear bound to be disappointed, as in fact they appear bound to be disappointed in a search for a reasonable explanation for the vagaries of the business cycle; for the only possible interpretation of an unreasonable thing, as has been said in extenuation of Freud's interpretation of dreams, must be unreasonable itself.

In truth stock market movements are the financial expression of the stuff that dreams are made of, since they do not refer to what is, but to what is hoped for or what is feared in the future. Stock market movements, moreover, as an important part of the thinking processes of an economic society, may hasten, or even precipitate, those movements which they seem to anticipate.

Some of the best and most daring opinion in the Street is now unqualifiedly and almost unspeakably bullish. The thought is that within recent years fluctuations in business sentiment have become sharper. The business cycle, according to such opinion, is largely a matter of sentiment, not inventory position, and is to be interpreted by people who can read the human heart, not by statisticians.

**Stock Rise May Boost Business**

Business has lost, by one political exigency or another, its self-confidence, and lives without emotional reserves on a short-term diet of hope or fear. While statesmen have been piling up reserves businessmen have been losing reserve just as, while statesmen have been talking stabilization, business has been losing stability.

The English invented the reserve system because they are a reserved people but it has never become indigenous to this country. So these Street guessers think the market will keep going up and up until it pulls business up with it by the contagion of bullish sentiment and everything will look rosy in as few months as it took last autumn for things to change from rosy to indigo.

The current business news was not considered particularly favorable. Indications are that net operating income of the railroads for May will be only 55 per cent below the previous May while April's net operating income was 75 per cent down. The Dow-Jones' seasonally adjusted index of carloadings is up only fractionally. Commodity prices, except for wheat, continue to do substantially better, but this is in large part a matter of sentiment, not improved statistics.

**Commodity Prices Strong**

Rubber is up in the last month from 10 cents to 15 cents on the cut in the export quota to 45 per cent (against 90 per cent in the last half of last year). Lead and zinc have been marked up ¾ cent a pound apiece in recent weeks. Copper was marked up Friday ½ cent from its recent low of 9 cents. General sentiment seems to be that commodities made their lows around June first.

But the cynosure of every eye is the steel industry. The disintegration of the basing point system has not only upset the whole steel price structure but apparently precipitated one of the most competitive price situations in a generation. The joke is on Washington.

The basing-point system was a means of eliminating geography, permitting anybody to sell anywhere at the same price as if his mill was right there, the local mill having no advantage of location, the distant mill having no disadvantage. So it favored the steel mills in, say, Pittsburgh, which had far outgrown their local market, and it worked against say, the mill in Worcester, which had far more business in the neighborhood than it could handle if Pittsburgh weren't always able to reach in at the same price. But in another sense it worked the other way, because if Pittsburgh sold in Worcester it had to absorb all the freight, while the Worcester mill could charge as if it shipped from Pittsburgh, but could pocket the "phantom freight." (This illustration is extreme.)

**Strong U. S. Steel Status**

But the industry had been built up on the present 80-odd basing points. The little as well as the big companies depended on the present arrangement. And it turns out that among the best situated in case prices are quoted f. o. b. mill without phantom freight will be U. S. Steel itself, because it has plants all over, as the magnificent map enclosed in its recent $100,000,000 debenture offering showed to all the world.

The bankers keep on talking about the new changes in the comptroller's office's method of valuing securities. For many banks, on the edge of an impaired net capital position, it will spell salvation. The new rule permits bonds as good as the first four ratings to be valued at cost. Many of these bonds are now selling in the 50's and 60's and 70's, though they cost in the 90's and 100's. The effect on the weaker banks' statements is obvious. On the other hand the stronger banks' statements will be made weaker by the requirement that highest grade bonds must be amortised down to par.

One aditional source of general satisfaction in the Street over Mr. Martin's appointment to the Exchange presidency is that the Exchange picked somebody out of its own membership. There has been too much of a tendency already, say some, toward calling in outsiders as though there were insufficient ability in the Exchange itself; and particularly would it have been unfortunate if a politician had been chosen for the job.

**Authorizes Rail Note Payment**

CHICAGO (AP) — Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson has authorized the trustees of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company to pay 20 per cent of the principal of equipment trust certificates which mature July 1. The payment will total $810,600.

## Rise in Security Values May Affect Control of C. & O.

NEW YORK (AP)—Allan P. Kirby, New York and Wilkes-Barre business man and philanthropist, who joined with Robert R. Young in acquiring control of Alleghany Corporation a year ago, publicly entered the current controversy over control of the company for the first time, charging J. P. Morgan & Company and the Guaranty Trust Company with "callousness" toward the public interest.

"We have found through the experience of the past year," Mr. Kirby said, in discussing the efforts of Mr. Young and himself to simplify the holding company structure of the old Van Sweringen system, "that it is not easy to do a constructive job in the public interest, when the public interest runs counter to the private interest of this financial circle."

**Reviews Developments**

Mr. Kirby reviewed the developments since control of Alleghany was purchased from the George and Frances Ball Foundation and described the trustee indenture of collateral pledged with the Guaranty Trust under the Alleghany bonds, whereby the trust company gained voting power of the collateral when the Alleghany bonds declined to a certain extent.

On June 14, Mr. Kirby said, "through a decline in the value of the collateral, Guaranty came into temporary control of the Chesapeake Corporation"—the sub-holding company in the system directly under Alleghany.

"Happily," Mr. Kirby continued, "the recent rally in security prices indicates the Guaranty's power to serve its own interests at the expense of the investors will be of brief duration."

At the time of their purchase of control, Mr. Kirby said, the presidency of both Alleghany and Chesapeake Corporations was vacant, due to the passing on of Cris P. Van Sweringen.

"At the persistent urging of Mr. Ball," Mr. Kirby said, "Charles L. Bradley, then Vice-President, was made President of both companies and John P. Murphy was re-elected Secretary of both.

"We did not know then that these gentlemen," Mr. Kirby added, "would play the game of the private financial interests which had so much at stake. We did not know then to what lengths these interests would go to block a program which, though in the public interest, might tread on their toes."

**Reiterates Charges**

Mr. Kirby's statement reiterated charges, publicized frequently by Mr. Young, that Mr. Bradley and Mr. Murphy blocked the Young-Kirby efforts to simplify the corporate structure by dissolving the Chesapeake Corporation, "in complete disregard of the interests of stockholders, for the purpose of aiding Guaranty Trust, as a Morgan-affiliated bank, in its attempt to seize control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad."

Guaranty Trust and the Morgan company, Mr. Kirby said, "have no direct ownership whatever in C. & O., as is the case in many other corporations to whose managements they dictate. Their interest lies in large banking accounts, financing profits, agency fees, etc.

"The callousness of these two great banking institutions in this situation is difficult to understand, particularly so in view of the fact that Guaranty and Morgan were the original sellers of the Alleghany securities."

## Furniture Sales Up 20 P. C. During May

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—During the month of May orders booked by the furniture industry showed a "significant" improvement over those for April, according to the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers.

It is also pointed out that May was a "market month," when an increase in orders normally is expected, but that after decreases in orders have been chalked up for three successive months, "any change for the better is of interest." The report added:

"May orders for all kinds of furniture were 20 per cent better than April orders. As markets go, the May market was poor from the standpoint of most manufacturers, but the figures reported to the association indicated more business had been placed during the month than had been anticipated by many members of the industry. Compared with May, 1937, orders for the month were off 46 per cent, but they showed up well in comparison with the three months preceeding, when the minus sign was very much in evidence. The change in the 'orders received' column from minus 20 per cent in April to plus 20 per cent in May was most welcome.

"At the end of May shipments of all kinds of furniture for the first five months of 1938 were 40 per cent less than during the same period in 1937. All divisions have fared about equally in shipments thus far in 1938, except kitchen furniture.

"Production during the first five months of 1938 was 45 per cent less than during the same period in 1937, indicating an inventory position in line with what the association has learned from individual manufacturers. Generally speaking, manufacturers' inventories were low at the close of May. Their orders were 65 per cent less than what they were at the end of May last year."

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 197

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1938, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 11, 1938.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer.

Boston, June 28, 1938.

*Attacks Bankers*

Wide World

**Allan P. Kirby**
Former Director of Chesapeake Corporation

## Treasury Head Sees Tax Revision Parley Later in the Season

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Morgenthau said the Treasury will not take up the question of 1939 tax revision until late August or early September.

He said President Roosevelt advised him recently that little could be done until both return from their vacations and travels.

Mr. Roosevelt already has recommended restoration of the undistributed profits tax and revision of the capital gains tax.

Mr. Morgenthau said the postponement of discussions also applied to the possible relationship of taxation to the curbing of monopolies. Herman Oliphant, Treasury General Counsel and its principal advocate of the undistributed profits tax, however, is a member of the Joint Congressional-Administrative Monopoly Investigating Committee.

Undersecretary Roswell Magill, who has been in charge of the Treasury's tax policy work for over a year, will participate in the fall conferences, Mr. Morgenthau added. Mr. Magill is to return to his teaching post at Columbia University in September.

John W. Hanes, now a Securities Commissioner, will become Assistant Secretary of the Treasury soon and may succeed Mr. Magill as the tax chief.

## Building Trades Urged by Ickes To Reduce Prices

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—Secretary Ickes urged building material manufacturers to follow the example of the steel industry and reduce prices of their products.

He said in an address prepared for the Washington Star Radio Forum that such a reduction "if followed in other lines of business, as it ought to be, will be of material aid in the President's program to help business and reduce unemployment." He added that "a reduction of the price of steel, or other building materials, will mean that the sum of money can buy more of these materials, thus creating more work."

Mr. Ickes described the reduction in steel prices as evidence that private business was willing to co-operate with the Government "to improve our economic situation." This, he said, was "highly encouraging."

The Interior Secretary, who will direct the public works phase of President Roosevelt's spending-lending program, spoke in more conciliatory language than he has sometimes used toward business. Early this year he assailed what he called "concentrated" and "monopolistic" wealth.

Last night he said PWA had found contractors, "the first of private industry to benefit from its program, ready and willing to co-operate," and expresed hope that industry in general would show the same willingness.

However, he spoke this word of warning:

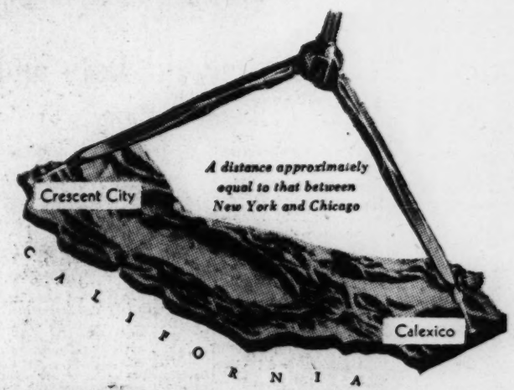
"Genuine co-operation with the Government for the benefit of business and industry leaves no field for collusive bidding, for unfair hiking of prices, for the paying of graft to corrupt officials, or for requiring workmen to kick back part of their wages."

Mr. Ickes said there had been talk lately that "business was ready to go forward on its own" if given the opportunity. "We have been told," he said, "about the great potential forces waiting to be released in the business field. . . .

"The Public Works Administration is happy and willing to co-operate with private industry as it has done in the past. PWA is not a substitute for private industry. It is not even in competition with private industry. It is a means of encouragement and aid to private industry. . . .

"During the last five years American private industry has received more than $2,000,000,000 worth of orders for PWA projects. In our present program . . . . there is a maximum possibility . . . . that it will provide over $1,000,000,000 worth of orders for American industry."


**A banking service unique in America**




THE magnitude of Bank of America's California coverage is illustrated by the distance between its two most widely separated branches . . . in Crescent City and Calexico—as far apart as New York and Chicago. There are 493 branches of Bank of America which provide other banks or business concerns an intimate financial and credit contact in every section of the West's greatest market.

*Condensed Statement of Condition, June 30, 1938*
*Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association*

RESOURCES

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank | $143,690,085.92 |
| Due from Banks | 82,101,490.50 |
| Securities of the United States Government and Federal Agencies | 440,200,387.05 |
| State, County and Municipal Bonds | 92,807,218.51 |
| Other Bonds and Securities | 42,361,927.91 |
| Stock in Federal Reserve Bank | 2,580,000.00 |
| Loans and Discounts | 629,125,363.97 |
| Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable | 2,413,156.22 |
| Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults | 35,816,479.84 |
| Other Real Estate Owned | 2,734,226.05 |
| Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills | 23,723,128.20 |
| Other Resources | 974,161.84 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | $1,498,527,625.71 |

LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | | $50,000,000.00 |
| Surplus | | 40,000,000.00 |
| Undivided Profits | | 22,231,747.90 |
| Reserves | | 4,805,784.53 |
| Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills | | 23,911,383.35 |
| DEPOSITS: | | |
| Commercial | $565,301,767.71 | |
| Savings | 792,476,942.22 | 1,357,778,709.93 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | $1,498,527,625.71 |

This statement includes the figures of the London, England, banking office: 12 Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

**Bank of America**
NATIONAL TRUST and SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

Member Federal Reserve System
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Visit the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco in 1939

# Cardenas Policies Called Cause Of Slump in Mexico

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—The discussion of the present depression in Mexico has led to a verbal duel in the Mexican Senate between the extreme rightists and the extreme leftists. Senator Ezequiel Padilla, from the State of Guerrero, took the lead as he made a rightist speech attacking the present policies of the Government saying that the current state of affairs is a direct result of misdirected activities of the Administration. Though the speech met with great approval from some and with indignation from others, many observers predict that this debate in the Senate may lead to a drastic change of Administration policies with a probable swing from left to right.

As President Cardenas told the Nation in his speech from San Luis Potosi on June 4, "the present moment is indeed critical." The threats of revolution have not yet blown away. There is a commercial and financial depression gripping Mexico which had its birth in the oil conflict and was brought to a head by the expropriation of the oil properties. Sales have declined steadily since then in all lines of business, until, in many cases, they are scarcely 50 per cent of what they were four months ago. Local industry is attempting to ease production because loss of confidence and uncertainty of foreign exchange make it impossible to judge how much longer they must ride downhill.

Though specific statistics have not been obtained it is known here that imports have declined in an alarming manner. There is practically no credit. The banks of the country have no reserves of which to dispose and their deposits have declined as a result of the run on banks when alarmist reports led depositors to distrust the commercial institutions. The peso continues to fluctuate and, even yet, the oil situation is not fully determined as the companies are now contesting the case in the Supreme Court.

The question of oil is a thorny one for many Mexicans. Now that the excitement of expropriation has died down, many are wondering about the wisdom of such a move. The oil companies paid taxes on production and exportation of oil, which helped to swell the Treasury. The Government does not pay for developing the resources it considers it own and, if it did, the returns would be insignificant as the amount produced since expropriation has been almost negligible. Expropriation too, has so far been practically nothing.

Uncertainty, however, remains the chief factor contributing to the depression since, as merchants have no faith in the stability of exchange, importation from abroad has practically stopped. Neither can prices remain stable. Certain articles have been sold entirely and cannot be found anywhere as businessmen are unwilling to risk loss through the importation of new shipments.

This week saw another addition to Mexico's depressed condition. The railroads have announced increases in freight rates from 5 to 25 per cent on all goods. Though the move met opposition, especially by mining companies, they have succeeded in raising the prices of many commodities. The mining and metallurgical products will also suffer a similar raise unless they win the battle they are now fighting against the railroads before the Secretary of Communications and Public Works.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

### PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show your friends, I will send you actual sample amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. H-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SAN FRANCISCO—Young executive, age 39, branch management and sales experience, desires worthwhile connection; will consider moving. Box S-212, Suite 815, 625 Market St.

## Local Classified

### United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 144 W. 77—Immaculate, cool, quiet, large one-room apartment, private bath, kitchenette, linen service; owner's home.

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVING care and supervision, spacious grounds, playgrounds; 56 miles from N. Y. C.; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Jane Blake, 144 East 36th, N. Y. C. CAledonia 5-4466.

MERIDEN, CONN.—High type home environment offered 2 or 3 children requiring special care and supervision. MRS. HAROLD G. LEARNED, 53 Washington St.

### BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

Owners and Architects call on WILDMAN & NEWMAN, INC. General Contractors to have their Buildings Altered and Modernized. 33 W. 42nd. Pe. 6-7382 New York City

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Must sell, ocean front apartment and guest house. Pays 30%, or $3000 net income in 3 summer months, on $10,000 cash investment (balance financed). 30 room building; fine condition, well furnished; established clientele. "MIR-A-MAR," 929 Fourth Street.

### CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FURNISHED CABINS in mountains—secluded; conveniences; rental $10 per week. Box 15, Freedom, N. H.

### CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3219

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 908 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York Regent 4-2290

### FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 1822 Pettingill & Pew
272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL
JACKSON CHAIRS
39 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3632

## Local Classified

### United States and Canada

### FURNITURE

CASH FOR Furniture, Rugs, Bric-a-Brac. KAYBEE FURNITURE CO., 1024 Boylston Street, Boston. CIRcle 5514.

### FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage, Repair, Remodel. Ready - to - wear. 245 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2270

### JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 133 Washington St., Boston

### MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4000, 553 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel Nevins 8-3600.

### PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILLIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 162 Charles St., Boston LAF. 4308.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BEAUTIFULLY situated home overlooking river, marshes and hills; rates, $18 up. P. O. Box 105, Humarock, Mass. Marshfield 173.

N. Y. C.—Room and board offered elderly woman in pleasant home; elevator. Apt. 41, 605 W. 142nd St.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley—Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opposite The Mother Church; nearby garage. MISS SLACK. Com. 9162.

BOSTON—Select rooms; opposite The Mother Church. Mrs. Ellis, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 9, 5th Floor; elevator service. Tel. Com. 9115.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St., Tel. Circle 1703.

N. Y. C., 201 East 68th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Large, comfortable, double, furnished room; all improvements; cool; reasonable. MRS. SHERIN.

N. Y. C., 70th, 2025 Broadway (4-B)—Large sunny rooms; single-double; elevator, telephone, awnings; piano optional; transients, EN. 2-3736.

N. Y. C. — Attractive, light, quiet singles, doubles; early American furniture; elevator; privileges. Riv 9-1143, 6-E, 202 Riverside Dr. 92nd.

N. Y. C., (W. 83rd St.)—Beautiful large outside room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; $8; clean, quiet surroundings. TR. 7-7263.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large attractive room and bath; private home; one block off Conn. Ave. Decatur 3483. 2026 R St. N. W.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — Responsible position in private home; competent housekeeper, licensed driver; anywhere. Write Box S-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### SUMMER BOARD

THE BRIDGEWAY Leesville On Salmon River.
A modern hotel of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine. Sports. Rates, $22, $25, $27 weekly. American plan. Booklet.
W. C. ROOT, East Hampton, Conn.

SHADYKNOLL—Charming country estate near Shrewsbury River; ocean bathing from rooms, tennis, golf, riding; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$25; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

### SUMMER RENTALS

ATTRACTIVE home, restricted New Jersey lake town; available for rental, July 15th to October; 11 rooms, two baths, two-car garage; beautiful trees, garden; golf, bathing; good commuting; Christian Scientist preferred; church within walking distance. Write Box D-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

## European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of writing to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

### APARTMENTS

EDINBURGH—Apartments or bed and breakfast; other meals optional; central for buses and cars. CLARK, 26 Dublin Street.

FILEY—Select apartments, 3 minutes from beach; golf, tennis; central. MISS RYMER, 30 Rutland Street.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or apartments; close to sea, Parks, Cricket Ground. Miss Dodsworth, 102 North Marine Road.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St., moderate, Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or private apartments; near station, close Christian Science Church; terms moderate. WHELDON, 43 Falsgrave Road.

### BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
BOOKBINDER
19 Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone EUSton 1071-2

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

EDINBURGH—Board residence; comfortable rooms; central; highly recommended; moderate terms. HEPBURN, 21 Scotland St.; tel. 27649.

LONDON LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

LONDON, Highgate—Good home, garden adjoining woods; town 20 mins.; near church. TUDor 2060. Truscott, 89 Muswell Hill Rd., N. 10.

SOUTHPORT — Board residence, bed and breakfast; ideal position; every comfort assured. Miss Quirk, 80 Lord Street.

### COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop
13 Bucknall New Rd., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent

### CORSETIERES

LOOK SLIM BY WEARING
a corset or belt made to measure by MME. FESTA
Agent for Kickernick undergarments
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, Wel. 6439

### COURIERS

LONDON—Owner-driver, sightseeing, country runs, shopping; Ford 8; 2/6 hour, 2½d. mile. Probisher 4693. 4 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5.

### DANCING

JEAN PULLING, A.R.A.D. (Inter.), Dancing Teacher, Littlemead, Derek Road, Maidenhead. Phone 1922. Children's dancing a speciality. Schools visited.

LONDON—Student needed to help with teaching dancing. For particulars write Box M-2317, BCM/CSM, London.

### DRESSMAKING

"BIANCA" (Miss Bernardi)
Costumes de ville, de reception, et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel.: Putney 4316. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15.

### DUPLICATING

BALANCE sheets, reports, prompt, accurate service. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

### GARDENING

JOHN W. SOPER, F.R.H.S., Est. 1868. Landscape and Garden Contractor, garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council, Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road, Hendon, N. W. 4. Phone Hendon 4823

### FLATS TO LET

EDINBURGH—Two rooms and kitchen, to let furnished; £5 monthly. Miss F. White, 85 Great King Street.

IDEAL SUMMER HOLIDAYS AT MURREN
No dust, no cars.
Sun and rest.
Modern flats to let.
Montana House, Mürren, Switzerland

### HAIRDRESSERS

MAY HOLMES
Hairdressing Salon and Beauty Parlour
Above Holmes' Bazaar
23 Strand Street, Douglas. Tel. 116

### HOUSES FOR SALE

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5. Tel. 2127
Auctions, Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

LONDON, Wanstead, E. 11—Six rooms, sunlery and bathroom; pleasant outlook; redecorated; 9 years' lease, £235. Box W-1093, BCM/CSM, London.

### HOUSE MORTGAGES

HOMEWATERS ASSOCIATION LTD.
CIT. 1402/3. 11 Queen St., London, E. C. 4
Four per cent new mortgages (also transfers). Decrease cancels mortgage.

### HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators.
57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15

### HOUSES FOR SALE

SOUTHPORT—SAIN & FAURE, Auctioneers, Valuers and Estate Agents, 30 Hoghton Street, Southport. District Agents Derbyshire Building Society, Tel. 3120.

## European Local Classified

*(Continued)*

### INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

### LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1906
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 139 High Street Notting Hill Gate

### OFFICE SUPPLIES

E. M. WHIPP—Agent for Kee-Lox Service, Liverpool, will be glad to supply you with good carbons and ribbons. 44 Penwick Street, Liverpool. (Central 1407).

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PORRES, MORAYSHIRE. Rescot Guest House—Every comfort, hot and cold, Vi spring mattresses; secluded garden, garage; beautiful wood and river scenery; terms moderate MISS FORSYTH

LONDON, 74 Inverness Terrace, W. 2. BAYswater 5627—Furnished rooms, H. and C. basins; one min. buses and tubes, also Kensington Gardens.

NORTHUMBERLAND—Spend your holiday in old country house; lovely quiet country; garage; walks, fishing, golf half-hour drive; from 4½ gns. weekly. Tel. Millfield 317, Mrs. Grey, Millfield Hill, Wooler.

### PERSONAL SERVICE

EXPERIENCED lady driver available long or short periods; tuition given to those with own car. MISS N. CARTER, Treview, 150 Preston Old Road, Cherry Tree, Blackburn, Tel. 6271.

### POST VACANT

LONDON—Comfortable home for young girl who wishes to train as housemaid. Apply Dunbar, 9 Onslow Square, S. W. 7.

POOLE, Dorset—Housemaid wanted, three maids kept; good wages; happy home. MRS. CARR, Silverwood, Branksome Park.

### POST WANTED

GENTLEMAN, 35, married, seeks secretarial or similar post; experience 14 years Bank of England. Box W-1063, BCM/CSM, London.

INTELLIGENT educated woman offers services as companion-housekeeper; thoroughly experienced; able type, also drive car; highest credentials. Box W-1071, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY windowdresser seeks post; fancy fashion interest; wide experience; general knowledge supervising business London (West End experience); would travel. Box W-1095, BCM/CSM, London.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — College student would like work on farm for summer months; North preferred. Box W-723, BCM/CSM, London.

POSITION as nursery governess or companion to older people; willing to travel. Box W-1094, BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG MAN desires work, journalistic or secretarial; comprehensive knowledge of French, some German; literary taste; passed Legal side Law Society Intermediate. Box W-1089, BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG gentleman desires position as private secretary or confidential clerk; highest credentials. Box W-1096, BCM/CSM, London.

### ROOMS TO LET

79, Inverness Terrace, W. 2
London. Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039.

LONDON, Barnes, S. W. 13—Large furnished sunny south room, 15 x 20 ft., also fair sized adjoining room if for two sharing; meals could be provided; pleasant garden every facility. Box M-3003, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON (1 min. South Kensington Tube, church and buses), 12-14 Harrington Road—Delightful rooms, running water, central heating; bed, breakfast and bath from 6/6. Kensington 7397.

LONDON—Large bedsitting room, suit business ladies; good cooking; home comforts; moderate terms; tubes and buses. 112B Wordsworth Parade, Green Lanes, Harringay, N. 15.

LONDON—Comfortable divan rooms near Kensington Gardens; breakfasts optional. Misses Evans and Livesay, 34a Cleanicards Gardens, W. 2. Bay.: 2976.

LONDON—Furnished service room in modern W. 8 flat; bed, breakfast; also, practitioner's office. WELbeck 1741. Box W-1079, BCM/CSM, London.

### ROOMS WANTED

LONDON—Lady desires comfortable sunny bed-sitting room with Christian Scientists, in quiet part of Kensington near Christian Science Church. Box W-909, BCM/CSM London.

### SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, Hyde Park—Close buses and tube; attractively furnished service flatlets; H. and C. basins, telephone, gas fires all rooms; near church, bed, breakfast, bath; from 25/-; other meals optional; courteous attention. 19 Lancaster Gate Terrace, W. 2. Padd.: 7263.

### TAILORS

N. GREEN—Exclusive Ladies' Tailoring, Fur Work, expert Workmanship; Long Coats, Costumes, Furs Scientifically Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired, Remodelled. 41, Marloes Road, Kensington Western 2748.

LONDON—FRANCIS & SONS, Tailors for men and women, 245 Knightsbridge, S. W. 7. Tel. Kensington 0283 for appointment.

### TEACHERS

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Students receive individual tuition and practical experience fitting them for good professional and business positions. Moderate fees. Positions found. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 30 Moorgate, London E. C. 2. MET. 3180.

### TO LET

LONDON—To let, unfurnished, near Marble Arch, 6 light rooms and bathroom on 1st. 2d. 3d floor; self-contained; £220. Box M-772, BCM/CSM, London.

### TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm, Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention, Rent collection and management

### TUITION

BRITISH Motoring Institute Ltd. (Wembley 6411), efficient, methodical and thoroughly enjoyable driving tuition; apply for prospectus. 26 High Rd., Wembley, Mx.

### TYPEWRITING

VICTORIA TYPEWRITING OFFICE—All clerical work undertaken, 161 Madden, Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S. W. 1, (Near Victoria Station). VICtoria 1577.

### TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

AGENDAS, Balance Sheets, Facsimile Letters, Programmes, MSS., Translations, etc., undertaken at moderate charges. The Charterhouse Typewriting Bureau 18-21 Charterhouse Square, London, E. C. 1. Clerkenwell 6672.

### WANTED

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Hendon, Brent Green, London, N. W. 4—The Music Committee would welcome applications for deputy pianist.

GLASGOW — Second-hand sewing machine. Apply M. s/o MacDougall, 132 Renfrew St., Glasgow.

### WINDOW CLEANING

LET ME BRIGHTEN YOUR OUTLOOK. J. W. TARRY'S WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE. 318 Cold Harbor Lane, Brixton, S. W. 9.

A 1 VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING. Est. 1902. 28 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Slo. 1762 Efficient service; fully insured; estimates free

THE BERKELEY WINDOW CLEANING CO., LTD., Empire House, St. Martin's le Grand, London, E. C. 1. Phone NATional 4841 and 2758. Window cleaning, paint washing, spring cleaning and redecorations. Expert service at moderate prices.

## Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

### BELGIUM

Le-Zoute-sur-Mer (Belgium)
Stay WINDSOR HOTEL
Every Comfort. Moderate. Proprietress, M. Lesy.

### CHANNEL ISLANDS

GUERNSEY—LE CHENE PRIVATE HOTEL overlooking Petit Bot Bay and Valley. Glorious scenery cliff walks, bathing. Renowned cuisine, moderate terms. H. and C. all bedrooms, every modern comfort. Special terms winter months. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bruce.

### ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, England
In the heart of London; few minutes of British Museum, theatres, buses, railway stations and tube; constant hot and cold water; every comfort; 7/6 bed, breakfast, bath, light attendance; or weekly with all meals from 3 gns.
Night Porter. Garage opposite.
Telegrams, "Abbotsfd-Westcent, London."

BLACKPOOL, Lansdale Private Hotel, New South Promenade—Facing sea; every modern convenience; H. and C. all rooms, lift; personal supervision; terms from 6/6 per day inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR), BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE, Beach hut and tennis. Near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Didsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 38.

BOURNEMOUTH
POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private baths, rooms, electric, lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts (inclusive terms from 3½ gns.

## Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

### ENGLAND

*(Continued)*

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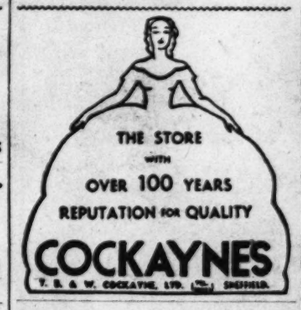


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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Sunbonnet Sue

## The Little Red Cart

### A Story for Children

John and William had played on the beach all day with John's little red cart. Clickety-click! Clickety-click! The little wibble-wobble wheels had been busy. For the little red cart was not new. It was scratched and dented from much happy use. Mother said the little red cart had seen shinier days.

"But it carries the sand to make a house on our play farm," said William.

"And it helps to bring the stones to make a fence around it," agreed John.

So all day the wheels had gone

The Little Cart Helped

wibble-wobble to help. And all day the two little friends had chatted above their building.

When at last the little sand house was finished and the stone fence made a bright colored square line about it, John stood up. His face grew sober.

"I wish I did not have to go away tomorrow," he said.

William's face grew sober too. John was going with his mother to see an aunt who lived in the next town. He would be gone but two days, but that seemed a long time to the two little friends.

"Yes," William said at last, "I'll wish you were here too."

The look on William's face told John that while he was away William was going to miss two things—playing with him and with the little red cart.

The thought gave John an idea.

"William," he said, "William, I am going to leave my little red cart with you while I am gone. Will you take care of it and play with it for me?"

"Oh!" cried William. "Oh, John! Then when you come back I'll have the road around our farm all built!"

Saying good-by did not seem hard at all after that.

All the time John was away and William was building the road, the little wibble-wobble cart sat beside him to keep him company and helped to carry the stones.

And all the way to Aunt Mary's when John thought of William, he smiled and said, "I surprised William."

But John's surprise to William was not the only one to smile about. When he came home two days later William was waiting at the front step.

"I brought your cart home. It's out in the garage," he said and led John out to see it.

At first John could only stand still in the door of the garage and look in. For there in the corner was a bright red cart with wheels that were no longer wibble-wobble.

"Why that's not my cart," John told William.

The sparkles in William's eyes grew brighter. Something about the way William smiled made John step closer to the little cart and look again. There was the same old dent in the wheel and there was the same screw Daddy had put in to mend the handle.

"You painted it!" squealed John.

"Yes, and Daddy tightened the wheels," laughed William. "We fixed it last night and I used quick-drying paint so it's all ready for the fun."

Then happily, the two little friends started off for the beach to look over their farm before dinner time.

### Culture

Culture is the passion for sweetness and light, and (what is more) the passion for making them prevail.—Matthew Arnold.

### Perfect Love

Perfect love has a breath of poetry which can exalt the relations of the least instructed.—George Eliot.

### Reverent Love

Reverent love has a politeness of its own which it teaches to men otherwise of small schooling.—George Eliot.

### Wisdom

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers.—Tennyson.

## Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

**Davaz, Saud** (sä-ōōt' dä-väz') —Turkish Ambassador to France.

**Doihara, Lieut. Gen. Kenji** (kĕn'-jĭ dō-ĭ'-hä-rä) — Japan's "Lawrence of Arabia."

**Eccles, Marriner S.** (măr'-ĭ-nĕr ĕk'-'lz)—Chairman of Federal Reserve Board.

**Fahy, Frank** (fä'-hē)—Eire's Speaker of the Dail.

**Hlinka, Ondřej** (ōn'-dĕr-zhä-hlĭn'-kä) — Leader of Slovak Party in Czechoslovakia.

**Malipiero, G. Francesco** (fränchĕs'-kō mä'-lē-pyä'-rō)—Venetian composer of the opera "Marcantonio è Cleopatra."

**Nomura, Rear Admiral Naokuni** (nä-ō'-kōō-nĭ nō'-mōō-rä) —Chief of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Navy.

**Pohjala, Miss Kyllikki** (kül'-lĭk-kĭ pō'-hyä-lä) — Member of Finland's Parliament and a leading feminist.

**Rocafuerte, Ecuador** (rō'-kä-fwĕr'-tä) — Scene of a recent border incident between Ecuador and Peru.

**Wiedemann, Capt. Fritz** (frĭts vē'-dē-măn)—Reichsführer Hitler's Adjutant.

**From the Gazetteer of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:**

**Castellón de la Plana** (käs'-tĕl-yōn' dä lä plä'-nä) — City in Spain recently reported captured by the Insurgents.

**St. Louis, Missouri** (sānt lōō'-ĭs).

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

### Politeness

Politeness is to do and say
The kindest thing in the kindest way.
—From the Old English.

### Achievement

Great things thro' greatest hazards are achiev'd,
And then they shine.—Beaumont and Fletcher.

## Worth Knowing

IF ALL THE KNOWN STARS IN THE UNIVERSE WERE PACKED TIGHTLY TOGETHER THEY WOULD FORM A CUBE MEASURING GO BILLION MILES SQUARE!
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## In Conference

Monitor Camera Club from Frederic Hueston, Los Angeles

## Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

### Cleaning New Houses

A woman here has established herself in a very profitable occupation. She made the acquaintance of several contractors who specialize in the construction of houses. Her work is to clean the house when it is completed.

She removes the plaster and paint from the sinks, sweeps the floors, and polishes the woodwork. She also washes the windows, first scraping off the stickers with a razor blade.

As the tradesmen generally neglect these finishing touches, her services are much appreciated. She receives $8 for a small cottage and $15 for the average two-story dwelling—Roger D. L., Los Angeles.

## Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

### On the Block

"Hopping on the Block" is a game which takes plenty of practice. A small rounded block of wood is placed on the ground, and a line is drawn about two feet from it. (If the players are young, use a shorter distance.)

Standing each in turn on the line, the players take a hop and land with one foot on the block, where they balance themselves while the umpire times the effort. The person who holds his position the longest, wins the game.—E. M. M., Hamden, Conn.

## Brevities

**St. Louis Star-Times:** Great leader: The man supported by your side. Tyrant: The same man if he is leader of the other side.

**Los Angeles Times:** British hotel men found the price of meals on our dining cars outrageous. If they had known, for the same money you can pick up a railroad.

**Punch (c):** It is stated by a minion of the Office of Works that the House of Commons could be completely cleared in a very short time in case of fire. And also of course in case of Derby Day or Test Match.

## Quotation for Today

*A THING of beauty is a joy for ever;*
*Its loveliness increases; it will never*
*Pass into nothingness.*

—KEATS

## In Lighter Vein

**Young Webster Defines**

A conservative is a person who agrees with last century's liberals.

**That's Night!**

Bed-sitting-rooms to let; newly decorated; comfortably furnished; for two gentlemen or otherwise.—Advt. in a Provincial Paper.

You can't be too particular in these days.—Humorist.

**Somesense Rhymes**

I watched her give her pretty nose
A final, fetching pat
And wished the shine upon my clothes
Could vanish just like that.

**For a' That—Plus**

He: "That, a hat?"
She: "Humph,
What if a hat
looks like a bat,
inflated slat,
or yet, a mat—
a hat's a hat
for a' that!
He: "'For a' that?'"
She: "And $12."

**These Foreigners**

Two men were talking together backstage, and the New Yorker said to the other, "Where are you from?"

"London," was the reply.

"So? Well, you speak pretty good English for a foreigner!"

**Cute Performance**

Officer: "Hey! Pull over to the curb, lady. Do you know you were doing seventy-five?"

Cute She: "Isn't it marvelous!—And I just learned to drive yesterday."—Federal Employees Insurance Magazine.

**Aha!**

"Lady, could youse give me a quarter to get me where my family is?"

"Certainly, my good man, here's a quarter. Where is the family?"

"At de movies."—Commerce.

**"Sh-h!"**

Tommy (in presence of visitors): "Daddy, will you please give me a dime?"

Daddy (with forced smile): "Certainly, Tommy, here you are."

Tommy: "This time you won't make me give it back after the company's gone, will you, Daddy?"

**The Retort Courteous**

The stranded English actor went into a sordid eating-house in New York for a cheap meal. In the waiter he was horrified to recognize a colleague who had played with him in London.

"Great Scott!" he gasped. "You a waiter in this place?"

"Yes, but I don't eat here," replied the other, with some dignity. —Tit-Bits.

## Daily Anecdote

### Out of His Class

Once, after speaking of Andrew Carnegie's charities, Sir Thomas Lipton was moved to tell of one of his own early acts of philanthropy.

"I remember when I was just starting in business," he said. "I was very poor and making every sacrifice to enlarge my little business. My only assistant was a boy of 14, faithful, willing, and honest. One day, when he thought I was absent, I heard him complain to an acquaintance that his clothes were so shabby that he was ashamed to attend church services.

"I could realize the boy's plight; and after considering the matter for a while, I extracted a sovereign from my carefully hoarded savings and bought the boy a warm, durable, and neat suit of blue. The following day the boy did not appear at work. Later in the day I encountered his mother on the street and inquired the cause of his absence.

"'Why, Mr. Lipton,' the lady replied, 'Jimmy looks so respectable, thanks to you, sir, that I thought I would send him to some better places and see if he couldn't get a job. That's where he is now.'"

## Jest a Minute

"Oh, he never uses them. Borrowing lawn mowers is just a hobby with my husband."

## Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur L. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

### Effect of Tabling a Motion to Rescind

**Question:** At a meeting a member moved to rescind an action of a former meeting. The call for the meeting at which this motion to rescind was made, had not given notice of intention to so move nor had the member given such notice at a previous meeting; it would have therefore required a two-thirds vote. However, at the meeting at which the motion to rescind was made, it was moved and carried to lay on the table the motion to rescind.

At a subsequent meeting, for which the call makes no mention of this specific matter, but at which a motion to take this question from the table would be in order, if such a motion to take from the table should be made and carried, would the question of rescinding then before the meeting for consideration require only a majority vote (on the ground that a motion to rescind, though tabled, had been made at a previous meeting and that that constituted notice of the consideration of the question when it was removed from the table at the subsequent meeting)? Or would this question of rescinding still require a two-thirds vote by reason of its status requiring a two-thirds vote at the time it was tabled?

**Answer:** To answer this question, we have to apply the fundamentals of parliamentary law, one of which is that notice must be given in order by a majority vote to rescind former action. The question hinges upon whether those present at the meeting at which the motion to rescind was first offered were properly notified that it would come up for decision at the next meeting.

If the motion to rescind had been postponed, or if while it was being considered the meeting had been adjourned to a later date, it would seem permissible at the next meeting to decide the motion to rescind by a majority vote, since all present would realize that it would come up. In this case, however, the motion to rescind was laid on the table. If the organization does not meet regularly as often as quarterly, the effect of the motion to lay on the table lasts only to the end of the same session. Thus, the motion to rescind, if brought up at the next session, would be an entirely new motion and would require previous notice to permit a majority to vote on it.

If the organization meets regularly as often as quarterly, the effect of the motion to lay on the table lasts until the end of the next session. However, the question laid on the table may not be considered during that time unless a motion to take from the table is carried. Thus, in order to take a majority vote on the motion to rescind, it would seem necessary at the meeting at which it was tabled to give notice of intention to move to take from the table at the next meeting. If that were done and the motion to take from the table carried, it would appear that the requirements of previous notice had been met and the motion to rescind could be put to a majority vote.

If notice of the intention to move to take from the table were not given, it would seem that those present had not been given proper notice that the question would come up and the motion to rescind, if taken from the table, would require a two-thirds vote.

## Puzzle Corner Answers

**Cryptogram:** Flotsam is floating wreckage liable to salvage by the owner. Jetsam is cargo thrown overboard to lighten the ship and belongs to the finder.

**A Rebus:** M on T an A, Montana.

**Letter Changing:** Hall, halt, malt, male, mate, mats.

**Find the Dimensions:** 4 yards x 5 yards.

**Fun With Synonyms:** Absolutely — entirely; actually—really; backward—astern; exceeding—surpassing; doubly—twice; subsequently—afterward; extemporaneously—impromptu; forward—ahead; hereafter—henceforth; imperfectly—defectively.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### The Job Right at Hand

Denver, Colo.

During the recent floods in a western state a serious washout occurred along a railroad. The chief inspector endeavored to make an exploring trip to the damaged area, but could go only part of the way either by automobile or on foot because of immense beds of soft, sticky silt that had been carried by the flood and deposited over the area to a depth of two feet.

The inspector and his foreman went to a near-by farmhouse to ask the farmer if he knew of any way to get through the beds of soft mud. The farmer suggested saddle horses. He felt sure the ground was solid under the silt and that the horses could get through. The task of taking the inspectors to the immediate region of the washout was seized by a 20-year-old boy who had been working for the farmer just for room and board.

It was not without considerable difficulty that even the horses carried the men to the washout point. There it was found that nearly a mile of railroad embarkment had been carried away by the high waters. In numerous places huge sink holes, 10 feet deep or more, had formed. It was deemed necessary to obtain soundings of the water in these holes at once, a matter easier to talk about than to accomplish, but essential in order to prepare the way for the sinking of piling.

As the chief inspector and his general foreman were debating the problem of soundings, the boy who had brought them to the scene remarked, "That's easy. Give me a 10-foot pole, and I'll swim across them."

"Then what?" inquired the inspector.

"Well, every so often I'll drop down till my feet touch bottom."

"You've got it, boy," said the chief. "And I'll check and register depths."

Again and again the boy swam and sank and rose in the series of waterholes. At length, the mile-length washout was sounded; the findings for pile lengths were made; and the construction of a temporary bridge over the flooded section was assured.

"You have done us a favor that will be hard to repay, son," said the inspector as the young man completed his arduous swim.

"Oh, that's all right. I've always felt that when there's a job right at hand that I can do, I ought to do it."

"A job right at hand?" repeated the chief. "Yes, I see. Mr. W——," turning to the general foreman, "you will please find a job right at hand for this young fellow. Our road needs men of this sort."

"I'll do it—a good one," replied the foreman, smiling into the face of a happy boy.

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

### Cryptogram

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Two things are mentioned in today's cryptogram, and the difference between them is explained:

WHASTUV XT WHAUSXYZ BCDEFUZD HXUGHD SA TUHJUZD GK SLD ABYDC. NDSTUV XT EUCZA SLCABY AJDCGAUCP SA HXZLSDY SLD TLXQ UYP GDHAYZT SA SLD WXYPDC.

### A Rebus

This is from the Junior Puzzler, official publication of the Junior Puzzlers' League. The lines below give a hint as to what is represented by the letters in their present form:

M
T A

Herein we indicate
One of the forty-eight.

### Letter Changing

A suggestion of housecleaning is contained in today's change. Following the usual rules, try changing HALL to MATS in 5 moves.

### Find the Dimensions

The perimeter of a given rectangle is 18 yards, and the length exceeds the width by 3 feet. Find the dimensions.

### Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words and their synonyms to be paired off:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | absolutely | twice | |
| 2 | actually | surpassing | |
| 3 | backward | entirely | 1 |
| 4 | exceeding | ahead | |
| 5 | doubly | impromptu | |
| 6 | subsequently | defective | |
| 7 | extemporaneously | really | |
| 8 | forward | henceforth | |
| 9 | hereafter | afterward | |
| 10 | imperfectly | astern | |

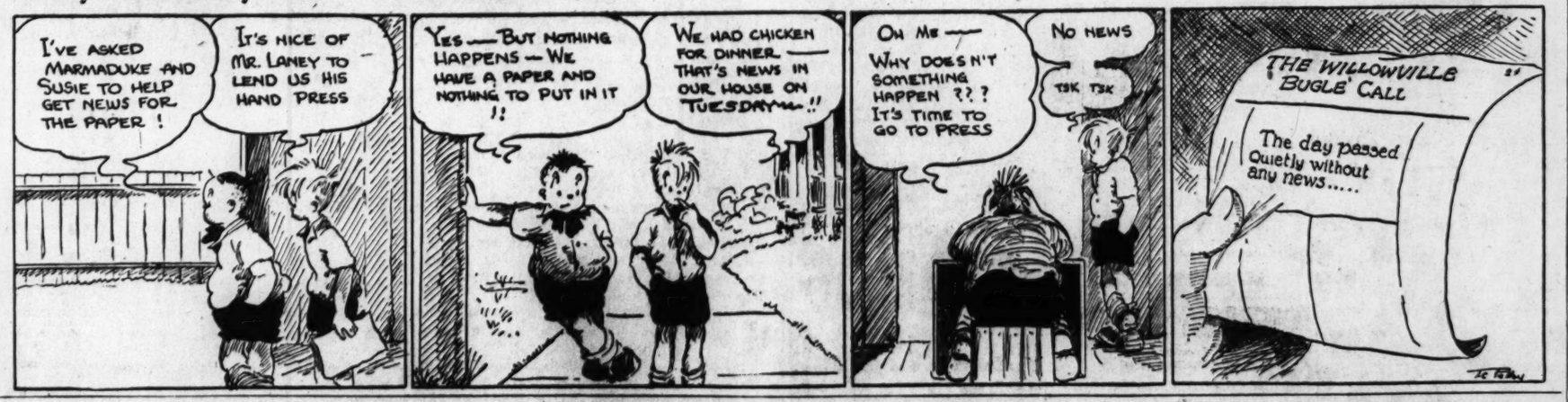
(Answers Appear On This Page)

### Religion

It is only religion, the great bond of love and duty to God, that makes any existence valuable or even tolerable.—Horace Bushnell.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Journalism—New Style*

By LE PELLEY


I'VE ASKED MARMADUKE AND SUSIE TO HELP GET NEWS FOR THE PAPER!
IT'S NICE OF MR. LANEY TO LEND US HIS HAND PRESS
YES—BUT NOTHING HAPPENS—WE HAVE A PAPER AND NOTHING TO PUT IN IT!!
WE HAD CHICKEN FOR DINNER—THAT'S NEWS IN OUR HOUSE ON TUESDAY—!!
OH ME—WHY DOESN'T SOMETHING HAPPEN ??? IT'S TIME TO GO TO PRESS
NO NEWS
T3K T3K
THE WILLOWVILLE BUGLE CALL
The day passed Quietly without any news.....

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Sky Advertising*

By THE HAGERS

SAID TOM, "I'D LIKE TO ADVERTISE, AND CATCH THE DRAKEVILLE HOUSEWIVE'S EYES.
NOW, WADDLES, I THOUGHT MAYBE YOU COULD THINK UP SOMETHING VERY NEW."
I ANSWERED, "TOM, I'M GLAD YOU SPOKE; I HAVE A PLAN. IT'S THIS: WITH SMOKE
'S GROCERY
AGAINST THE SKY AT QUITE A HEIGHT, "BUY AT PINTAIL'S," I WILL WRITE."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Independence

THE pin wheel has given way to the steering wheel as a symbol of an unsafe and insane Fourth of July. Traffic fatalities in the United States during the holiday week-end exceeded by far any of the other "many inventions" with which mortals have managed to mar their merrymaking.

So certain do the uncertainties of highway travel appear that mankind now numbers in advance the horde to be killed in the next calendar year. Fewer are the predictions as to numbers of fatalities on given week-ends, but experience with post-holiday headlines has conditioned too many of us to accept in advance a long list of accidents.

Uncomfortably — not unfortunately — for mankind, there is no scapegoat to which blame for this civilian slaughter can be pinned. Like war, it is a group problem. But even more plainly the solution rests with the individual. Every individual.

It is a solution that depends first and foremost on the mental approach: on our steadfast refusal to accept the evil as inevitable, and a corresponding faith that something can be done about it; on our recognition of our own responsibility, a constant attitude of self-examination and self-discipline; on an understanding of how our own driving attitude affects the attitude of others, through good example or by arousing resentment or a false sense of competition. (Nations demand a "place in the sun," automobile drivers a place ahead of somebody else.)

More than all, the solution demands recognition and understanding of man's only source of ability, judgment, and courage at the wheel. The driver who gives his maker the credit for what, after all, are God-bestowed talents finds no call to express his own personal imaginary gifts in 60 m. p. h. streaks of folly. That driver also recognizes the rights of others to safety and in doing so helps to realize his own.

Some day, Mr. American Motorist, out for the Independence Day celebration, is going to put his foot on the brake instead of his hand on the horn and realize that he has no need to declare his independence of the rest of motordom. He will then affix his metaphorical signature to a declaration of independence of those impulses which take too great a toll of a liberty-loving people's freedom to pursue happiness in safety.

### Votes for History

PARENTS obviously have a lot to do with the political future of their offspring. It used to be a great advantage to a candidate if his family had seen to it that he was born in a log cabin. But now apparently, according to the criterion in Oklahoma primaries, the important point is in the naming of the child. If there was ever an important personage of your cognomen, be sure that the son—or daughter—who aspires to office shall be a full namesake of the notable.

It began, apparently, when Will Rogers, a young schoolteacher, got elected congressman-at-large because he bore a name made famous by the comedian from Claremore. From that the politicians this year have not stopped at finding a new Huey Long; among the candidates who have their names on the ballot for next week's voting are a Sam Houston, a Patrick Henry, a Daniel Boone, a Brigham Young and an Oliver Cromwell, not to mention a Robert Burns who held office before the vogue began. Although this does not bear much relation to current issues, it may have educative effects after all. A lot of people are going to have to read up on their history to decide whom they want to vote for.

### Tulips and Telephones

A TELEPHONE among the flowers? Well, if not a telephone, a telephone switchboard in a garden and with it a nice balance is achieved between work and play. Mrs. Rhonwyn Hall of Ider, Alabama, has arranged, in an ingenious manner, to carry on her duties while she tends her flowers and vegetables. She is the sole operator of the telephone switchboard in her town of fifty subscribers. With an extension placed in her garden, where she may hear the bells, she waters and cultivates her delphiniums and tomatoes—and answers her calls in an efficient manner.

There is the danger, of course, of getting flowers mixed with telephones. Robert Frost once did, in a poem. He said:

> When I was just as far as I could walk
> From here today,
> There was an hour
> All still
> When leaning with my head against a flower
> I heard you talk. . . .
>
> Having found the flower and driven a bee away,
> I leaned my head,
> And holding by the stock,
> I listened and I thought I caught the word—
> What was it? Did you call me by my name?
> Or did you say—
> Someone said "Come"—I heard it as I bowed. . . .

A pleasant fancy. And one that might please Mrs. Hall, who, it seems, possesses the quality of imagination. Somehow we feel the unpleasant prospect of a completely mechanized world has been pushed one step farther away with the advent of a switchboard among the flowers.

### At Gettysburg

LINCOLN'S spirit pervades all thought of Gettysburg. His compassion and his faith in "government of the people" have caused what he said there to be longer remembered than the hate and horror of battle. President Roosevelt did well in his address at Gettysburg on Sunday to bespeak for Americans in today's struggles the wisdom and humanity of Lincoln.

There will be differences of opinion as to the exact nature of the conflict today; there can be no difference of opinion about the need for charity of thought toward opponents and for faith in the "peaceful process of popular government." Mr. Roosevelt said the current struggle is near to being won. Most of the bitterness following the Civil War arose from the failure of those who won to act with restraint and temperateness. Today Americans can be wiser.

### Middle Opinion in Britain

RECENT by-elections in England show that while the Government has improved its position in one case, the gain in votes on the whole has gone to the Labor Party. These sporadic trials of strength indicate a considerable movement toward the Left, but not nearly marked enough to suggest that if there were a general election tomorrow, the Labor Party would secure a majority.

What is remarkable is the growth of a large body of middle opinion which feels little or no ardor for any existing political group whatsoever. Some of it is warmly sympathetic toward Labor, but does not feel that the fortunes of the country should be entrusted to its present leaders. Much of it is prepared to welcome any statesman who would lift politics onto the highest plane and combine a policy of prudence with one of magnanimity and courageous idealism.

The present Government is certainly not lacking in prudence, and for that reason many feel that it ought to be supported because in these dangerous days a policy of "Safety first" is to be commended. Yet the dissatisfaction persists. It is believed that a policy of peace is not inconsistent with a more confident espousal of the cause of justice abroad. It is felt that in foreign policy the initiative is too often left to the dictator countries, and that a bolder origination of policy by the democratic governments would give new hope to all free nations and lead to greater and not less security. While rearmament is approved, it is felt that the rearming spirit is too much allowed to fill the air, and that the process of preparing for co-operation and combined security does not receive enough attention.

Broadly speaking, the growing dissatisfaction with the National Government and the desire for a more magnanimous policy in defense of liberty and for social betterment is liberal in character, but it is not identified with the old Liberal Party. This middle opinion is non-party. It is in the main unorganized. At the next election, unless there is some considerable change, it will divide its vote between the National Government and the Labor Party. But its latent force is there. Sooner or later it must manifest itself, not necessarily by the formation of another party, but through the transformation of one or more of the existing parties.

### Another Blow for Fathers

SOME ten thousand London school children, by the simple process of taking an intelligence test, have dealt another blow to father. Fathers are an unfortunate set. No one praises them. Mothers, crowned with laurels, get buttered up all over. Two celebrated English dramatists have recently published autobiographies full of praises on the maternal side, but somewhat critical of other branches of the family. And now even the children have joined in; all the more effectively, perhaps, from not knowing exactly what they were doing.

It seems that London's cleverest children are the sons and daughters of university teachers. The children of professional people come next, followed by those who have been brought up in the atmosphere of big business. Right at the bottom are the children surrounded from birth by an atmosphere of want and poverty. This educational inquiry, carried out by Prof. J. L. Gray and Miss Moshinsky, leads to the conclusion that the scholastic ability of children in the mass, though not necessarily individually, varies according to the professional and social status of their parents as reflected in the opportunities that this status provides.

To this rule, however, there is one important exception. The children of ordinary seamen rank much higher than might have been expected. It is suggested that this is because they see so little of their fathers, who are naturally away from home a great deal.

But fathers, much maligned though they be, are noble fellows. They can rise above their natural chagrin at the result of these investigations so far as it affects them personally, and patriotically rejoice that the final conclusion of all is that Great Britain, like other countries, is fully equipped with an inexhaustible store of gifted children.

## Excavator in Gizeh

Copied by Nancy Barnhart

**Tutankhamen; From His Painted Clothes-Chest. Copied From the Original in the Cairo Museum**

A YOUNG Egyptian excavator has come this evening to call on my English hostess. We had finished tea, and leaned out the windows to watch the last gleam of that pellucid green ambience which bathes the desert at sunset time. And now the lamps have been brought in and we sit around the table as cozy as you please in the main room of the building our hostess calls her "shack."

Somehow or other there is a magnificence about the shack, low-ceilinged temporary affair that it is; either from the relation of its spaces and planes, or the width of windows giving out upon the desert, or the divan with its lavishness of pillows, or the lamplight sparkle on native household articles of brass, modeled in arcs and knobs and beaded designs to show off the bright metal.

Our guest sits with his profile etched in light against a shadowed wall.

Where have I seen that profile before? Now I have it; Kephren the great Pyramid-builder! He who sits carved in satiny dark stone in the Cairo Museum, shielded by the hawk-goddess.

Remarkable, how the Egyptians keep their racial traits through the vicissitudes of time and conquest and intermixture with other peoples. Still the broad brows and high cheek bones, the smooth transition from cheek to neck, still the slender fingers, slender limbs, broad shoulders.

Our friend wears European clothes, including a scalp-tight French beret, subtle gesture away from the fez, neat tribute to progress, but not yet to the point of uncovering the head entirely.

"Do tell us about your digging," says our hostess in an enticing tone.

A row of white teeth greets this request. The guest has known it was coming, and is prepared. "Of course we are proud to be finding things, we Egyptians. After all these years of letting other nations come in and dig up our treasures and carry them away to the museums of the great cities, where they radiate and shine and speak eloquently of the glorious past of Egypt. It is high time we came to some appreciation of the great things we were letting slip away, while we ourselves were the poorest of all in the possession of our own relics. Today there are still galleries and halls of Egyptian antiquities in foreign cities far superior to what we have here in Cairo!

"But our people are coming into their own now, with our new government and our popular young king. We are making more and more interesting discoveries all the time in our excavations.

"We are discovering tablets that tell of ancient restorations of the Sphinx, and of the building of altars and temples. We have unearthed statues and tombs; we are making finds at Saqqara and Tel el Amarna, piecing together the mosaic of ancient history."

"But I must be off to headquarters now. Here is my boy come with a lantern to light me home. So au revoir."

And we watch his tall figure beside the white-robed servant with the swinging twinkling lantern as they move away in the direction of the Sphinx and the Government Excavation Headquarters, until at last they are swallowed up by the desert night.

NANCY BARNHART

## Red-Skinned Solons

*Book News of the Day*

THE Cherokees, of all the American Indian tribes, were provident enough to embrace voluntarily the culture of the whites. By 1825 they had accepted Christianity, founded schools, and modeled a constitutional government on that of the United States. Sequoyah's alphabet had made almost the whole tribe literate, and the Nation owned and operated a newspaper. Economically they were more prosperous than the average of their white neighbors.

The Indian Removal Act fostered by Andrew Jackson gave them a serious setback. Those Cherokees who had removed voluntarily to the West prior to 1838 were known as Old Settlers; the Ridge family with Stand Watie and Elias Boudinot headed the Treaty Party and favored removal; while the majority of the tribe, led by the brilliant John Ross, bitterly resented the tactics of the Federal Government. After the removal in 1838 over the "Trail of Tears," these differences led to the assassination of the more prominent leaders of the Treaty Party; reprisals followed and plunged the Nation into virtual civil war.

These events have been retold many times; but it remained for M. L. Wardell in A POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE CHEROKEE NATION (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $3.50) to collate widely scattered Federal and Confederate documents, reports, letters, and petitions to show that the innate political genius of the Cherokees saved them from their own dissensions and enabled them to resist the land-hungry whites for three quarters of a century.

By 1860, the diplomacy of John Ross had made his party supreme; factional differences were in a fair way to be forgotten. The Cherokees had organized schools, promoted temperance societies, and were probably more enlightened and more prosperous than the white population generally in the Southern states. But the white man's war of 1861-1865 again divided them, giving rise to hatreds which have not been forgotten to this day. The Treaty Party embraced the Southern cause; Stand Watie was the only Indian to become a general officer in the Confederate Army, and he was the last Confederate general to surrender.

In the end the building of railroads across their country, with the resultant influx of white intruders, convinced the leaders that further resistance was useless; they consented to the allotment of their land in severalty, and in 1907 statehood for Oklahoma put an end to the anomalous existence of an independent nation within the borders of the United States.

Dr. Wardell has, it would seem, accounted for every political development of any importance which occurred between 1838 and 1907; the general reader may find the details of elections and treaties a bit tiresome, but scholars will admire the documentation and thoroughness of the work.

K. C. K.

## The Wide Horizon

### When Relief Goes Astray

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

ONCE again, a few days out of Washington have brought the emphatic conclusion that the American people are vastly more interested in recovery than they are in politics. The mid-term campaign and the travels of the President are of importance and interest to people in areas where the state campaigns are waxing hot, or, perhaps, along the strip Mr. Roosevelt follows from coast to coast. But the issue of recovery touches every community in every corner of the nation.

There is, it is true, a middle ground on which recovery and politics meet, and that is on the question of relief-in-politics. Something over a week out of Washington convinced this writer, at least, that people in the small communities of the nation can see the relief problem right under their noses, and are acutely conscious of its gravity.

First of all, in industrial areas where unemployment is still very high, there is recognition of the continued need of ample relief spending. Of course the 12,000,000-odd people out of work, and the 25,000,000-odd dependent upon them, have few doubts about the necessity of a relief system. But there is a difference between admitting the necessity of relief—which is an established fact, whether all recognize it yet or not—and agreeing that present methods of administration are what they should be.

In the most remote places, dissatisfaction with the mixing of politics in relief, criticism of methods of operation, and resistance to shouldering new public works expenditures are becoming very apparent.

* * *

The single political fact which seems to be most widely recognized today—this reporter gathers from a trip which took him from the Carolinas to Maine—is that relief administration in the states, cities, and towns is pretty bad in the best of places—the fault of local officials more than of Washington higher-ups. Down in North Carolina, for instance, they have been having a tempest in a teapot about the State Administrator. When we were there a fortnight ago the newspapers were spiced by the discovery that the State Director's own mother was on the relief rolls.

It was, it appeared from the director's statement, all a mistake, and he was quoted in the Durham and Raleigh papers in effect as saying: "Mother shouldn't have done that. She is well provided for. . . ." The fact, more than a little opéra bouffe, seems to have been that the director's mother, unbeknownst to him, had been accepting a few dollars in a WPA sewing circle. A little thing, of course, and not to be compared with relief scandals in some other states—but what a symbol of the leakages that dribble through the present spending program!

* * *

And now they are beginning again to distribute commodities in quantities. Which reminds us that the Administration just can't seem to handle its oranges. Readers will remember the vast quantities of oranges that deluged a Hudson Valley town last winter. A selectman of a little Cape Cod town, who is also relief administrator, told us last week of receiving fifteen cases of oranges for distribution a little while ago. He has only four or five families on his relief rolls. So he telephoned his superior and asked if there wasn't some mistake. The man higher up said: "Now please, Burt, help me out. I've got all these oranges, and I only sent you the same as I sent all the others. Get rid of them for me, won't you please?"

So the selectman, acting with true New England paternalism, gave as many as he thought fit and proper to the five relief families. Then he spread the rest—quite without authority—around among his old-age pensioners. Incidentally, he'd had to do the same thing with some lovely Florida celery a little while earlier.

* * *

Again, this is a silly little detail. And again it isn't to be compared with the vast leakages, the use of relief to round up votes, which reliable reporters are recording in other areas. Yet it just goes to show that the borrowed money which Uncle Sam is spreading out over the country in expenditures isn't exactly applied with the accuracy that Harry Hopkins and Aubrey Williams, as trained social workers, would prefer.

Perhaps, as a result of the present charges of relief-in-politics, and the palpable abuses that are daily being exposed, Messrs. Williams and Hopkins will let their social-worker consciences and their admitted intelligence rise above their political selves. For any social worker would be the first to admit the need for reform in the present system, whether from silliness such as the two anecdotes told above, or from the intermingling of politics.

As to recovery—well, new winds of hope are blowing across the country. Wall Street has recorded them, and there have been signs of the barometer there affecting the weather elsewhere. Most observers are holding themselves conservatively in check, waiting to see, and the general public is by no means chortling with optimism. Indeed, in the communities we have recently visited, the effects of the upturn are by no means felt except as a wafted breeze. Unemployment has not perceptibly begun to drop, except a bit seasonally and in one or two industries. But there is a new feeling vaguely in the air, and that's what people are watching most eagerly.

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Vacation Stay-at-Homes*

By Frank L. Perrin

IT MAY be that a word designed to be convincing as an appeal for consideration of the comfort and welfare of the vacation stay-at-homes is not out of order. These are the household pets which are our constant companions in and about the home. The self-sufficient pussy cat is not helpless when left to its own devices. Tabby may be lonesome while the other members of the family are away, but there is no lack of courage, or ability, or native instinct sufficient to carry her through a brief period of economic independence. Indeed she is inclined occasionally to interrupt the established routine voluntarily. The jungle of garden or vacant lot seems to recall memories of those years, long past, before her forbears had become domesticated, reliant upon and habituated to cream and soft foods.

In a much later period, however, and in what is sometimes referred to sarcastically and smilingly as the horse-and-buggy days, the faithful family dog shared the vacation journey with the home folks and the horses. He trotted with the team and slept, if he chose, in an empty stable stall. The outing was a picnic for him as well as for the parents and children of the household. He had, in those days, no misgivings when he saw suitcases and bags being packed. He anticipated a lot of fun in new scenes and strange adventures along unfamiliar ways and in unexplored woods.

* * *

But along came the family automobile. In it there is no room for a romping, rollicking collie or shepherd dog. Fifi may cuddle in a corner or perch upon a back-seat shelf. Not so the sad-eyed Rover or Bose, too big for a pet but not brave enough to be happy when left behind. He has learned from experience that he cannot follow the new contraption in which his master and mistress and the youngsters seem to find such keen delight. The frequent hazards of the highway he must avoid, as he has been taught to do.

Here, it is realized, arises a recurring problem of the vacation season. The fun is often spoiled, not only for the dog, but for the boy who must choose between two impossible extremes—remaining at home himself or leaving a faithful friend to its own devices or to the care of indifferent or professional custodians. I have a tender spot in my heart for both the boy and the dog. Because of this there comes the perhaps fantastic thought that there might be organized, in neighborhoods in cities, and the larger towns, where the problem is most difficult, a league of friendship for lonesome dogs and cats. I know of one particular neighborhood a few miles from down-town Boston where the yards, lawns, and groves of the friendly people who live there are the common playgrounds of setters, collies, terriers and all the other dogs, and where, fearful lest they offend against self-imposed rules of etiquette, tasty morsels are occasionally passed out by the folks to beguiling and hungry visiting pets.

* * *

No dog accustomed to the freedom usually enjoyed by a devoted playmate of boys and girls, or the occasional companion of the "boss" on a walk in the lengthening shadows of a summer evening, can be happy in the enforced confinement of an "institution." Better no pet at all in the home, where companionship has been pledged and the joint duties of watching and protecting the home have been joyfully shared, than the hardships which enforced impounding brings. Those who know dogs best, and who have been obliged to give them up, sometimes find it difficult to agree that "it is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." It is not to those who understand that a reminder need be given.

Someone believes he or she has discovered from analyzing the emotions and predilections of our animal friends, the dogs and cats, that the kitty's attachment is to the habitat, while that of the puppy of whatever age or species, is to the people in the home. Deponent saith not. Neither is it attempted, in this brief space, to determine, or even suggest, which is more appreciative of or responsive to kindnesses and confidences bestowed, albeit a guess might be hazarded. But of one thing there can be no doubt. It is that when animals have learned to bestow complete confidence and trust in their friends and voluntary guardians they are entitled to considerate and ungrudging protection.

The problem of the vacation stay-at-homes, therefore, is not one which can be solved by determining what suffering a pet may endure and still survive. It is one which challenges the consciences of those who are tempted to be indifferent or careless. It is to one's conscience, and not to the pet, that one must answer.

## Letters to the Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Bombs and a Boom

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your emphasis on the proper relation between "traditional" American business and bombs over China and Spain. Your succinct contrasts give us readers not only "what we want," but also what we need.

Ghastly are the headlines of other newspapers supposedly giving news "what the people want." Here, for instance, in this center of oil and aircraft commerce, satisfied smiles are too prevalent over such notices as "Planes, Oil Keep Los Angeles White Spot." There is certainly nothing white or pure about the bombed refugees and civilians which are the apparent raison d'être for the latest "boom" in Los Angeles. Let us look the facts in the face, recognize that any such Los Angeles "boom" is actually the horrific echo of bombs bursting every concept of sound recovery, good business, peace, and progress.

R. K. S.

Los Angeles, Calif.

### Prayers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The "Prince of Peace" said, "I came not to send peace, but a sword." (Matt. 10:34.) He knew, better than any other, that true peace could never be won by accepting an erroneous foundation. Our own great danger lies within, not without our borders. Let us pray without ceasing, and let us take every possible human step to put our prayers into practice.

MRS. J. S. CLIFFORD

San Francisco, Calif.